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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929. 廿月四日

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SOVIET OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

CHINESE RAID HARBIN CONSULATE.

ATTEMPT TO BURN VITAL DOCUMENTS.

PLOTTING FOR FENG?

Shanghai, May 29. As the result, it is widely rumoured, of orders from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the Soviet Consulate at Harbin was raided by Chinese police on Monday afternoon, the entire staff being placed under arrest in somewhat dramatic circumstances.

Full details of the affair are difficult to obtain, but it is suggested that the Russians in the Consulate were engaged in a secret conference behind locked doors when the police suddenly surrounded the premises, and that an attempt was made to burn the more incriminating documents before the doors were forced.

Police and Firemen.

It appears that the raid was carefully planned before it was carried out. In all, about a hundred Chinese policemen took part under the direction of the Chief of Police, and they were accompanied by a number of firemen, with fire-fighting apparatus and axes.

They swooped down on the Consulate premises, it is stated, while a secret meeting of members of the Third International was being held.

Doors Forcibly Broken.

The basement doors were secured and fastened, and the firemen had to break their way into the premises before the police could enter.

As the result of the delay occasioned, a number of documents were burned by the time the police entered.

Considerable confusion reigned while the police were effecting the arrest of all present, and the firemen were engaged in putting out the flames.

Two Consuls Arrested.

Eventually forty-five persons were arrested and taken away together with a truckload of documents.

The arrested persons include the Harbin Consul-General, the Mukden Consul and three women.

Afterwards the police issued a statement regarding the raid, stating that they had been informed of the presence of Communist agitators on the premises, and that the raid was carried out on suspicion that a secret meeting of the Third International was being held.

Arms and Opium.

The official communiqué adds that in addition to a large quantity of subversive propaganda arms and opium were discovered in the Consulate.

It is believed locally that the raid was inspired by Nanking in an endeavour to discover something which would throw light on Marshal Feng's connexion with the Soviet.

The Soviet Consulate at Peking, between Harbin and Vladivostok, is also reported to have been raided.—Reuter.

Five Hours Search.

A most exhaustive search of the premises was carried out in the space of those five hours, and huge quantities of documents were seized. It is not known whether anything suggesting that Feng Yu-hsiang has active connexions with the Soviet, has been discovered.

Chinese reports have it that the Russian Consulate at Fengtien has also been raided by the police, at the orders of General Chang Hauchuan, who is understood to be co-operating with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Feng's Connexion.

Ever since the dispute between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek

BELGRADE DEPUTY FACES TRIAL.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING CRIME IN SKUPSTINA.

FRESH ALLEGATIONS.

WITHIN 40 MILES OF WUCHOW.

CANTON ARMY STILL ADVANCING.

KWANGSI FORCES MAY FIND THEMSELVES CUT OFF.

TROOPS FROM NORTH.

Bolgrad, May 28. The trial is now proceeding of Punica Ratchitch, the former Radical Deputy, on charges of murdering M. Stephan Raditch, the leader of the Croat Peasant Party, of killing two other Croatian deputies, and grievously wounding two others.

The trial is a sequel to the terrible scene in the Skupstina (the Jugo-Slavian Parliament) in June last year when after bitter words between various factions, insults being hurled from one side of the House to the other, Ratchitch suddenly drew a revolver and emptied it into the Peasant Party Benches. M. Paul Raditch was killed on the spot, and M. Stephan Raditch died some months later.

The prosecutions is endeavouring to prove that the shooting was not the result of a temporary loss of temper and reason, but was premeditated. Two ex-Deputies, colleagues of Ratchitch, are charged with him. They are Dragutin Jovanovitch and Thomas Popovitch, who are charged with inciting to murder and with complicity. It is alleged that Popovitch threatened Raditch on the day of the shooting that he would be assassinated in Parliament.

A statement by the Supreme Commission of Public Health says that Raditch's death was only indirectly connected with his wounds.—Reuter.

General Retreat.

Canton, May 28. Latest reports of the Kwangsi-Kwangtung war are to the effect that the Kwangsi troops are still advancing along the West River, and they are now said to be within forty miles of Wuchow.

The Kwangsi forces are believed to be evacuating Taikting, which is situated about midway between Shuihing and Wuchow, but this town has not yet been occupied by the Canton forces.

There appears some danger of the retreat of the Kwangsi forces towards Wuchow being cut off.

General Retreat.

Canton, May 28. Latest reports of the Kwangsi-Kwangtung war are to the effect that the Kwangsi troops are still retreating all along the line on the West River, the North River and the Bamboo River.

The Canton forces are now said to be within forty miles of Wuchow. As far as is known, there has been no fighting during the last few days, the remnants of the Kwangsi forces merely retreating before the numerically superior Canton troops.

The Kwangsi troops which were defeated at Lupa last week and have since been falling back up the Bamboo River, are reported to be in the neighbourhood of Sze-wu and Shekking, trying to make their way back to Wuchow.

Judging from the advance reported by the Cantonese it seems as if they will be cut off.—Our Own Correspondent.

Mere Troops Arrive.

Canton, May 29. The second batch of Nanking troops for Canton, under General Yang Ting-fel, arrived here yesterday by four C.M.S.N. merchant vessels.

This batch, numbering about ten thousand strong, have not yet landed, but General Yang proceeded to the city immediately after his arrival, calling on General Chan Chak-tong.

It is understood that at first General Yang wanted to land his forces at Amoy, to join the Fukien forces under General Chung Ching and advance on Kwangtung via Southern Fukien Province. This plan, however, was later changed owing to the Fukien Army having already crossed the Kwangtung border. These troops are now advancing towards Chiu On.

General Yang therefore proceeded with his troops direct to Canton in order to participate in the attack on Wuchow, probably on instructions from the Canton Headquarters.—Nan Chung Po.

Editors Warned.

Canton, May 28. Certain editors of newspapers in Canton have been warned because of their having prepared "copy" which, if published, would libel the Cantonese Army and lower its dignity, according to military censors. Some of these editors have accepted reports suggesting that the Canton Army should be given blame as well as praise. They assert that the Canton Army could not be praised until Kwangtung is entirely free of the enemy. Many cities, they say, have only been evacuated by the enemy and not recaptured, as reported.

A number of editors in Canton are said to be in hiding for the time being, and the next few days may see the punishment of one or more journals in connexion with the reports of "wai" news or the movements of the Army.—Nan Chung Kuo News Service.

FINE TO CLOUDY.

Peshawar, May 28. It is reported that following the news of Amanullah's retirement, another of the claimants to the Afghan Throne, Nadir Khan, has formally proclaimed himself Amir of Afghanistan.

Nadir Khan was formerly Amanullah's Minister of War and he returned from the Riviera recently with the professed intention of assisting Amanullah, later pursuing his own ends.

Bucha-J-Sikho, the leader at Kabul is said to have sent a mission to Nadir Khan to negotiate a settlement.—Reuter.

BELGIAN WOMAN IN PARLIAMENT.

FIRST TO BE ELECTED AND A SOCIALIST.

Brussels, May 28. The first Belgian woman ever elected as a Deputy is a Socialist candidate, Mademoiselle Lucie Du Jardin, who won a Liege constituency from a Communist.—Reuter.

EXCITING STAGE IN ELECTION.

THE LATEST NEWSPAPER SLOGANS.

MR. BALDWIN'S PLEA.

London, May 29. "A strong Liberal Party is the surest safeguard against the extremes of both sides."

"Labour must have a clear majority in the next Parliament."

"Not a Conservative vote must be wasted if Mr. Baldwin is to be returned."

"The partition labels of Liberals and Conservatives should be dropped in the face of the Socialist menace."

These representative newspaper opinions indicate the open nature of to-morrow's great issue.

The Liberals' eleventh-hour "bombshell" consists of a manifesto over the names of a hundred prominent business men, expressing the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment proposals are economically and financially sound.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald broadcast the Labour Party's final appeal to the country last night, asking that the Labour Party should be given a fair chance to take up its work where it left it in 1924."

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in the course of a speech at Runcorn, ex-

CENTURY IN EACH INNINGS.

STORER'S EXCELLENT DISPLAY.

HEAVY SCORING BY THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

YORKSHIRE PROBLEM.

London, May 28. The outstanding achievement in the county cricket series concluded to-day was that of Storer, the Derbyshire batsman, who scored a century in each innings for the first time in his career. This is the second occasion this season that the feat has been performed, which is notable in view of the wet weather and the score-reducing effect of the new regulations. W. K. Harbinson, Cambridge, preceded Storer on Wisden's roll of honour."

Derbyshire's victory over Sussex puts them at the head of the championship table, with Middlesex, Kent and Lancashire close behind.

One match was productive of heavy scoring, over a thousand runs being scored for the loss of 23 wickets in the match between Yorkshire and the South Africans. Yorkshire's bowling again failed badly.

The principal individual feats were:

Batting.

I. J. Siddle (S. Africa) 108

Mitchell (Yorkshire) 125

Whysall (Notts) 124

Storer (Derbyshire) 119

and 100

Sutcliffe (Yorks) 113

Armstrong (Leicester) 108

B. Mitchell (S. Africa) 101

Bowling.

Worthington (Derby) 8 for 29

East (Worcester) 8 for 118

G. D. Foster (Warwick) 6 for 11

Bates (Glamorgan) 6 for 34

R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex) 6 for 53

Goddard (Gloucester) 5 for 36

OFFICIAL SANCTION.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretariat that the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received for the adoption of Mr. R. M. Henderson's scheme for laying a cross-harbour pipe line.

Work on the project is to be pushed on as quickly as possible.

It will be recalled that Mr. Henderson recently proceeded to London to confer with the Colonial Office on the subject.

DOOR MAT THEFTS.

COMPLAINTS BY MILITARY IN KOWLOON.

A door mat, which had been stolen from No. 448, Nathan Road, was produced before Mr. A. G. Whyte Smith this morning at Kowloon as the subject of a charge of larceny against a Chinese who, on pleading guilty, was fined \$10, or 14 days' hard labour in default.

His Worship remarked that a door mat was the easiest thing that could be stolen. It was even easier than stealing an umbrella.

Inspector Marks informed His Worship that reports had been received from the military people who, had taken over President Apartments that door mats and electric bell fittings had been stolen from the premises.

STORER'S CENTURIES.

Sussex Unexpectedly Benten at Derby.

Derbyshire scored an unexpected victory over Sussex by 13 runs, thanks to a splendid effort by Storer, who completed a century in each innings, and made 100 in the second in a total of 215.

Sussex had more than a fighting chance but coming on rather late in the first innings, Worthington bowled superbly, taking 8 wickets for 29 runs.

Worby won the toss, batted first and compiled the excellent total of 206 runs, Storer contributing 119.

(Continued on Page 8.)

SOVIET EXCHANGE BILLS FORGED.

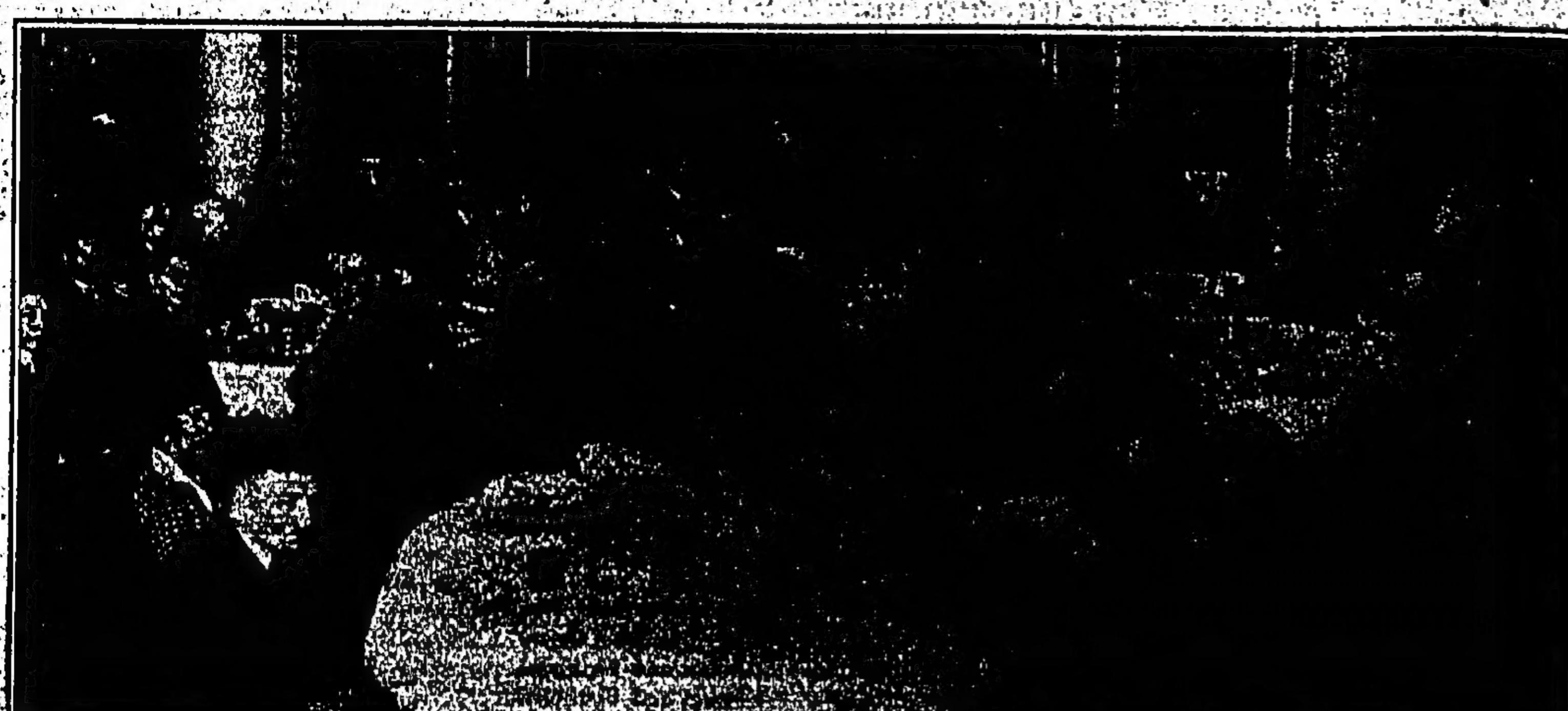
LITVINOFF'S BROTHER TO BE TRIED IN PARIS.

A £250,000 SWINDLE.

Paris, May 28. Maximovitch Litvinoff, the brother of the Soviet Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who was arrested in a Paris hotel on December 20th last, is shortly to be charged with being concerned in a gigantic swindle.

Litvinoff is alleged to have sold seven forged bills of Exchange to the Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin, by which he was formerly employed, for the sum of £250,000.

When arrested he was staying with a young Polish woman.



Specially interesting was a recent tiffin meeting given in Shanghai by the Pan-Pacific Association at the Astor House. The principal speakers were Mr. Henry K. Murphy, architectural adviser to the National Government of China, and to the National City Planning Bureau of Nanking, and Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich, engineering adviser.



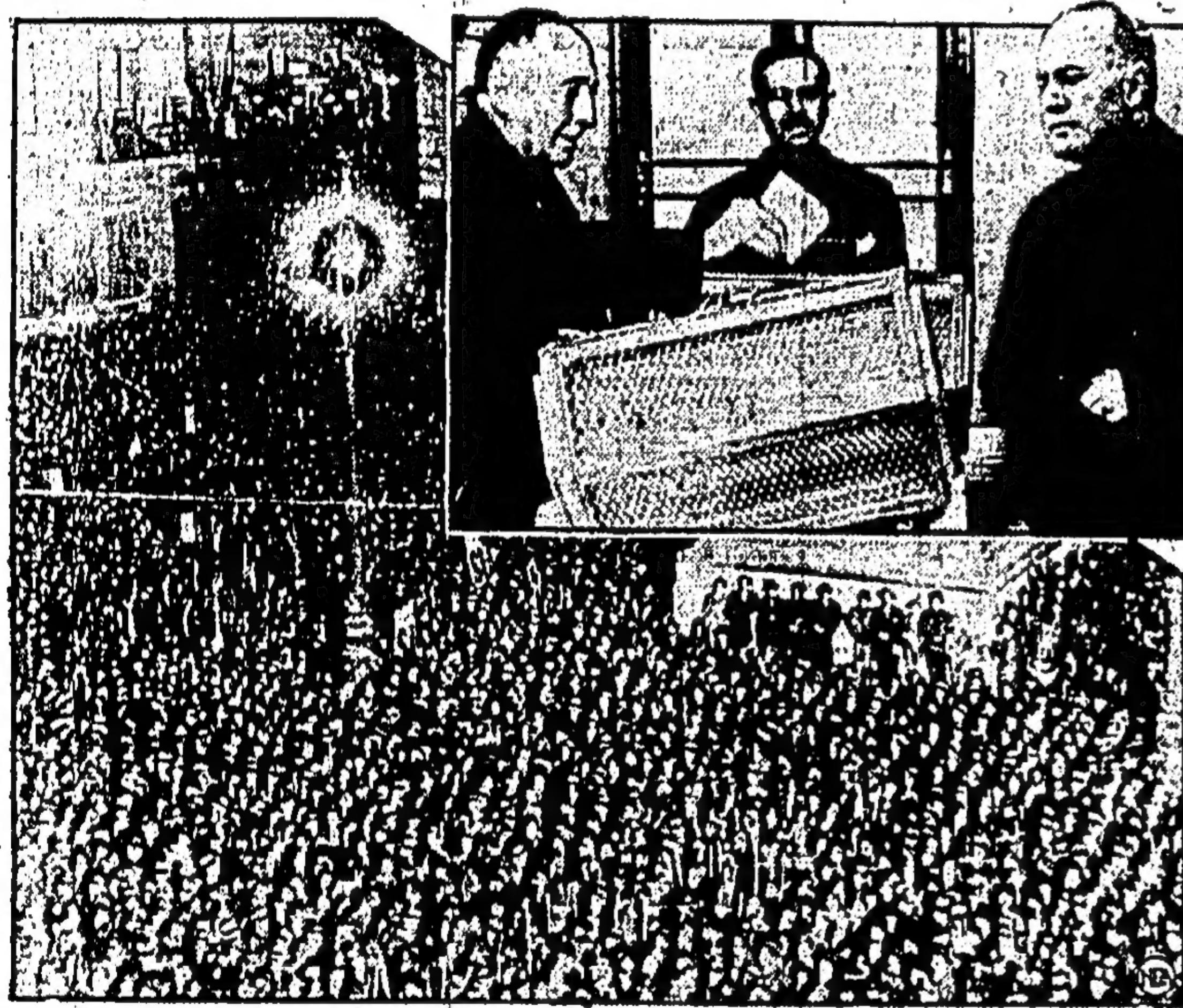
Group taken at the German Country Club, Shanghai, recently when members of the German community assembled to bid farewell to the German Consul-General in Shanghai, Mr. F. Thiel, who was the honoured guest at a dinner party. The function took place immediately prior to Mr. Thiel's departure for Germany.



Marshal Li Chai-sum, who is again reported to have been executed in Nanking.



Admiral Von Tirpitz, taken on the day of his 81st birthday. He is seen menacing the photographer.



The Fascist Government of Signor Mussolini was endorsed by the public to the extent of nearly 98 per cent. at the recent Italian election. The voters were required to vote for or against a complete list of members. At top right, Il Duce is seen recording his own vote, and below is an immense crowd seen led at the Piazza Colonna, Rome, to hear a Fascist speech.



Two youthful members of the Shanghai A. D. C. who contributed to the success of "And So To Bed."



Cardinal Gasquet was buried at Downside Abbey, near Bath, Cardinal Bourne officiating at the Requiem Mass. Our picture shows the service in progress. (Times copyright).



Photo taken after the wedding in Shanghai a few days ago of Miss Ingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ingham, of Leonia, N.J., and Mr. James Marshal Phinney, of the Chinese Maritimes Customs service, stationed at Swatow.

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TO-DAY'S WANTS**25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR****(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)***The following replies have been received:*295, 300, 301, 305, 306, 315, 344, 363, 371,
374, 376, 381, 385, 411, 426, 427, 443, 445
455, 461, 462, 465, 474, 476, 486, 505, 512,
527.**SITUATIONS VACANT.**

WANTED.—Experienced Stenographer in Solicitor's Office. Apply P.O. Box No. 367.

WANTED.—Young Chinese male stenographer for Amoy. Reply Secretary, P.O. Box 22.

WANTED.—Thoroughly reliable cook-house-boy. Must be good cook. Write Box No. 524 Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Young Chinese male stenographer for English correspondence in Tsurane. Reply Secretary, P.O. Box 22.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Four or five roomed flat in Kowloon, near ferry preferred. No furniture. Write Box No. 523, Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3 roomed BUNGALOW. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

CARS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Model A Ford Tudor Sedan. Owner driven—done 2000 miles. Perfect condition. Reply Box No. 527 Hong Kong Telegraph.

MORRIS-COWLEY.—Car, 1926 model in good condition. Owner leaving the Colony. Write Box No. 526, Hongkong Telegraph.

KWONG HANG & CO.TEL C.2736.
43, Des Voeux Road Central.
Government and Admiralty Coal
Contractors.HOUSE COAL.
Peak at \$22.00 per ton.
Upper Level \$22.00 ..
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Central Office \$20.00 ..
Kowloon \$17.00 ..
The above prices include delivery charges to destination.**"PEAK MANSIONS."**

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation. Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS.

with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses. Two lifts. Apply to—

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D'EXTREME-ORIENT,**MRS. SEKAI
MASSAGE**6, Wyndham Street, 1st floor,
Hongkong.**MASSAGE HALL****MRS. S. UZUNOYE**Expert MASSAGE
87, Queen's Road C. 2nd floor.**PREMISES TO LET.**

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, two semi-detached 6 roomed HOUSES, with tennis court and garage to each house. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

TO LET.—Hongkong, "Fairview" No. 1 Robinson Road (3 self-contained Apartments 3 & 4 unfurnished rooms) Hongkong, "Fairview" No. 3 Robinson Road (6 roomed house furnished or not) Ngaushwan, Kowloon Peninsula 1 Semi-detached unfurnished 4 rooms Ngaushwan, Kowloon Peninsula 1 Bungalow unfurnished. For particulars apply to J. M. da Rocha & Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

VICTORIA PRIVATE HOTEL, HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON, rooms with full board from \$95, to \$130 per month, double rooms for 2 persons with full board from \$180 per month, daily rates from \$4 per day, European management. Tel. K.357.

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3 roomed BUNGALOW. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

CARS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Model A Ford Tudor Sedan. Owner driven—done 2000 miles. Perfect condition. Reply Box No. 527 Hong Kong Telegraph.

MORRIS-COWLEY.—Car, 1926 model in good condition. Owner leaving the Colony. Write Box No. 526, Hongkong Telegraph.

ARE YOU SICK?

Why Continue To Suffer. Get The Poo On Chinese Herbs and Get Well. Constipation; Rheumatism; Dropay; Typhoid Fever; Nervousness; and Diabetes. Yee Foo Lun, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director. Entrance 66, Queen's Road Central, Tel. C.5009.

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Of the Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as Nos. 62A, 64, 66 and 68, Queen's Road Central and Nos. 19 and 21, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, erected upon Inland Lot No. 7. Area 10,910 square feet. Annual Crown Rent \$190.00.

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Public Auction on FRIDAY,

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Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, at the China Auction Rooms, 2A, D'Aguilar Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

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Apply to—

Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, Solicitors for the Vendors

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Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 25th May, 1929.

The above prices include delivery charges to destination.



No Appetite To-day?

Your need is Pinkettes, the dainty little liver and intestinal regulators. Just a tiny dose to-night, and you'll feel ready for a fine big breakfast in the morning! Gently yet efficiently Pinkettes clear the system of accumulated poisonous waste, thus aiding digestion, easing the liver, and banishing the causes of biliousness, sick headaches, nausea, flatulence, coated tongue, offensive breath.

Of chemists or post free, 60 cents per vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiang-
se Road, Shanghai.



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QUEEN'S THEATRE.

UNUSUAL FILM NOW BEING SHOWN.

Eleanor Boardman, Conrad Nagel, and a host of other well-known screen personalities are associated in the production of "Diamond Handcuffs," a picture arranged in three episodes, which is now showing at the Queen's Theatre.

The story is an unusual one. It centres around a large-sized diamond which is invested with a sinister reputation from the moment it was discovered by a native in Rand field. Woman's innate love for the things that glitter supplies the dynamic force which sends the bauble through three eventful chapters in this history. Its trail being marked with "blood and wrecked hearts." The charm is finally broken when the diamond is crushed, prosaically enough, under the wheels of a Ford car.

There is much in this picture which appears to lie outside the bounds of possibility, but as a medium of entertainment, it is excellent, contributing as it does, another legend to the already numerous ones that are growing around famous diamonds.

The picture will be shown for the last time to-day.

A HARBIN RAID.

SOVIET CONSULATE STAFF ARRESTED.

Peking, May 28. A very reliable report from Harbin states that the Soviet Consulate was raided yesterday afternoon by Chinlai police and the entire staff arrested. No further details are available as the Consulate here is without information.—Reuter.

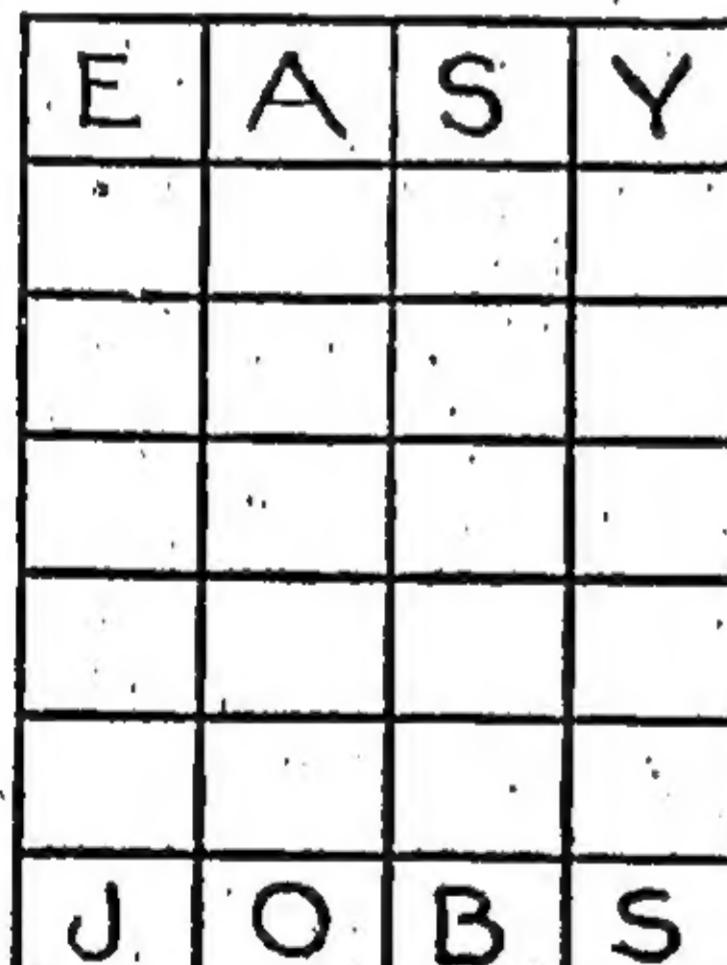
CANDIDATE'S DEATH.

RUGBY POLL POSTPONED.

London, May 28. In consequence of the death of the Labour candidate, Mr. Yates, the Rugby election has been postponed. The new nomination will be made on June 7, and polling will take place on June 13.—Reuter.

LETTER GOLF.

Speaking of EASY JOBS, there is to-day's puzzle. Par is six, and while it isn't a Chinese puzzle, there is a word in it of Chinese origin.



1—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW HEW HEN.

2—You can change only one letter at a time.

3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on another page.

Seen in London Shops.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN.

A trim two-piece, consisting of a simple frock and short coat in rose-pink tussore, worn with a matching felt hat; at the high neck-line of the frock was a spotted silk bow in tones of dark red and green.

Powder-blue cloth coat and skirt, the short coat which was collarless, fastening to the neck with silver buttons.

A black marocain coat, collared with lynx, worn over a blue-and-white patterned crepe de Chine frock, and having pockets of the crepe de Chine on the inside; the coat was unlined, so that the pockets showed oddly against the black marocain when you opened the coat.

Brown-and-white chiffon frock, striped like a peppermint, with a shaped coatee dipping at the back, worn with a long brown coat and a close-fitting brown felt hat; a brown feather brush on one side of the face and an orange feather brush on the other.

Black and white crepe de Chine frock with a coatee and a skirt cut in four rather narrow tiers worn with a swathed turban of the same material.

Evening frock of coral pink taffeta with diamante embroidery at the shaped waist-line and on a narrow scarf of the material which crossed the low decolletage; there were elaborate bustle draperies at the back.

Geranium pink cloth two-piece with a high collar of marten to the long coat.

A jewelled gold belt of medieval inspiration clasping the slim waist of a black net evening frock; a crepe de Chine scarf echoed the colours of the "jewels."

A long, transparent black chiffon coat embroidered in gold with coloured stones worn over a draped black frock with touches of the same embroidery.



A navy blue felt trotteur beret outlines the face with an original banding of yellow felt that folds over itself in front and knots a neat bow on one ear. With it, matching yellow pearl beads take the place of the ubiquitous white ones, and prove vastly becoming to the sunburned maid.

So far as I can see, with exactly the same result as when a shabby individual standing in the gutter, or outside a shop thrusts a handbill on us when we are hurrying to catch a train. They merely annoy us.

Surely it is bad salesmanship which hopes to arouse our attention,

</div

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THE ORIGINAL PILSNER BEER.

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SILVER PLATED
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SUPPLIED WITH RING
AT TOP
OR
WITH CLIP FOR THE
POCKET.

SPARE LEADS
ALWAYS
IN STOCK.

10% Discount for Cash.

Always sharp—never sharpened—and enough lead for a quarter million words.

With an Eversharp, you are never without lead, never without a point for what you write.

Built with jewels precision throughout—as much a mechanical wonder as a marvelous writing aid.

EVERSHARP

The name is on the pencil.

Made in regular vest-pocket size, or for chain or lady's handbag.

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See the Eversharp and learn what a perfect writing wonder it is.

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ARE

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

BIRTH.

HARRIMAN.—On 28th May, 1929, at St. Paul's Hospital, Hongkong, to Evelyn, wife of G. A. Harriman, a son (Michael).

ANNOUNCEMENT:

The marriage of Miss Doris V. Mann, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mann, London, to Mr. William Gordon Robertson, will take place, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, June 1, 1929, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. All friends are cordially invited. No invitations will be issued. Reception at the Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1929

THE WATER PROBLEM.

If for no other reason than his anxiety to see every possible avenue explored, so as to reduce the hardships being experienced by the bulk of the Chinese population, Mr. M. K. Lo performed a useful purpose in bringing forward his resolution on the water shortage question at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board. We are sure that everyone will agree with Mr. Lo in regretting the present plight of so many thousands of people in Hongkong, and although opinions may differ regarding some of the suggestions he put forward, his sincerity of purpose is unquestioned. One point which we have been able to confirm by observation is that the present system of supplies by street fountains does work very harshly on those who happen to find themselves at the tail-end of a long queue in areas where the demand for water is unusually heavy. And we can quite believe, as Mr. Lo says, that there are many people who find it impossible to secure an adequate supply. Certainly personal cleanliness and the cleansing of houses are being greatly minimised under present conditions, and it is reasonable to suppose that public health suffers as a consequence.

The problem is admittedly a difficult one. This is not the moment to fasten blame on anyone for the present state of affairs. We have to face the situation as it is, and endeavour to make the best of it. Judging by the present rate of shortage, the Colony's supplies will suffice for something like ten weeks, that is, on the basis of current consumption.

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tion and presuming that there is no really helpful rainfall in the interim. But we have to legislate more for the latter part of the year—the normal dry season—than for the immediate future. The task, of course, would be immeasurably easier did we know what to expect in the way of rains within the next four months or so. But no-one can forecast the future, and it is obviously wise to prepare for the worst eventualities. In view, however, of the hardships at present being suffered and the unseemly scramble for water which is so common a sight at the street fountains—and which might easily lead to serious trouble—two do think the Government might make the closest possible scrutiny of the situation with a view to seeing whether the present restrictions can be modified in any way. We do not know whether the Government has gone to the extent of calculating how much water can reasonably be spared from the Colony's supplies, even on the lowest expectations of rainfall, and yet leave a margin of safety. If not, we suggest that the position be investigated from this angle. If that were done, it might, for example, be found either, as Mr. Lo suggests, that the supply could be turned on for a few hours daily in the rider main districts, or that the street fountains could be permitted to run from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and the seven-hour-per-day supply be confined to houses. Past experience is available to show the effect of a restricted supply to houses, and it might well be that house restrictions alone would result in a sufficient saving to permit the street fountains to operate all day long. The point is certainly worth looking into.

The chief objection to the present system is that one section of the community—that which lives in the rider main districts—is bearing a far greater part of the burden than any other. We realise that it is difficult, if not impossible, to spread the hardships evenly over all sections, but, in common fairness every effort should be made to bring as much relief as possible to those who at present suffer most. We therefore trust that the authorities will probe the whole question to the very bottom and do all that is humanly possible to ameliorate the lot of those who find it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies.

Troubled Afghanistan.

Amanullah has taken refuge in India in acceptance of the total collapse of his regime in Afghanistan. It is to be feared, however, that his retirement from that turbulent country, does very little at the present time in the direction of clarifying the situation. There are still several claimants to the vacant kingship. Bacha Sakao (Habibullah Khan) is in control at Kabul and is determined to stay. Nadir Khan, Amanullah's former right hand man, is organizing a challenge to Bacha Sakao from the vicinity of Ghazni, while there are other shadowy claimants such as Hassan Khan, Ali Ahmed Khan and Chausuddin, the leader of the powerful Ghilzai tribe, still endeavouring to stir up violent antagonism with the object of ousting the "bandit" leader at Kabul. Up to the present, however, Bacha Sakao has shown all the qualities of a fighter, and has been very successful with his recruiting in spite of the handicap of lack of funds, and as the country is already exhausted after many months of internal dissension, his rivals are not meeting with popular enthusiasm for their cause, on cause. Although his position is by no means clear, Nadir Khan may not be regarded as Bacha Sakao's only formidable rival. It was generally believed that his return to Afghanistan was actuated by a desire to join and assist Amanullah, and the fact that he came into the field as a would-be monarch has not endeared him to Amanullah's supporters, and he is unlikely to overcome the "peasant" exalted to the Afghan throne, and will return to the quietude of the Riviera.

The police immediately took possession of the dog and are keeping it under observation.

Miss Ballance was bitten in the leg, but the wound is not a severe one. As a necessary precaution, of course, Miss Ballance is being medically treated.

It is reported that Nadir Khan is now marshalling tribal levies in Eastern Afghanistan, which presumably means a decisive battle in the next few weeks. It would be unsafe to prophecy the outcome, but the probabilities are that Nadir Khan will be unable to overcome the "peasant" exalted to the Afghan throne, and will return to the quietude of the Riviera.

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE EVERYTHING IS DONE
THROUGH THIS BUREAUCRACY, NOTH-
ING TO WHICH THE BUREAUCRACY,
IS REALLY ADVISED CAN BE DONE AT
ALL.—John Stuart Mill.

Yesterday's return of notifiable diseases shows two Chinese cases of small-pox.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala from Hongkong arrived at London on 26th May at 10 a.m.

The Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Pollock, the Hon. W. T. Southorn and Mrs. Southorn left for Manila by the s.s. Empress of France yesterday.

Amongst the passengers who left by the s.s. Taiyo Maru to-day were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. S. Hayward, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. da Rocha.

Mr. M. J. Quist, Consul General for the Netherlands, left this morning per s.s. Taiyo Maru for a short holiday in Japan. Mr. H. Boa will be temporarily in charge of the Consulate during his absence.

Pleading guilty to a charge of lying inshore during prohibited hours, the master of a cargo boat, with a previous conviction against him, was this morning fined \$20 by Commdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court.

Last night, at Yuen On Wharf, the police arrested a Chinese, on information received, and found 38 taels of opium on him. The man admitted his guilt, and the opium was found strapped to his legs. Mr. E. W. Hamilton sentenced him this morning to a fine of \$1,100, with the alternative of four months in prison.

After several days' delay for preparation and organization, the Great Chinese Circus will present a number of performances to the public from to-night at 9 p.m. sharp on the Reclamation, Praya East. Those who are longing to see them are requested to book early as full houses are expected during the first few nights.

The shop windows of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., are attracting much attention on account of a special display of the firm's popular "Dollar Values." The whole of the space has been devoted to an extremely wide variety of merchandise, every article being priced at the humble dollar, it being really surprising that there should be such a selection of useful things at so low a sum.

Passengers leaving Hongkong on the President Jefferson yesterday, included: Mr. Jas. F. Donnelly, head of Messrs. Piagot-Donnelly Co., Grand Rapids, returning to the U. S. from a business trip to the Orient; Mr. and Mrs. H. Odell, travelling to Shanghai; Miss R. O. Eakin, missionary worker from India, returning home to the U. S. on furlough; Mr. H. K. Bhaba, Mr. N. Kawasjee, Mr. H. M. Bharncha, Indian merchants, making a tour round-the-world; Mr. Koo Ying-fan, a Government official from Canton, travelling to Nanking.

RABIES SCARE.

EUROPEAN NURSE BITTEN BY
CHOW DOG.

The Dog Days are arriving, and the public are warned to exercise every care in the matter of dogs which might be suspected of having developed rabies.

Yesterday a nurse named Miss S. Ballance, living at 153 The Peak, was bitten by a chow dog belonging to Mr. Sanger, of 468, The Peak; and there is strong suspicion that the dog had contracted rabies.

The police immediately took possession of the dog and are keeping it under observation.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Tank Suggestion.

To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—Tanks, etc., are being erected to meet the water shortage on the island, and I would now put forward a suggestion that the Victoria Recreation Club's swimming bath be made use of for storage and as a distribution point.

There would, I think, be little difficulty in making the necessary arrangements for the filling of carrying receptacles.—Yours, etc.,

E. RE NATA.

Hongkong, May 29th, 1929.

The Very Idea!

The following Moscow message appears in an American newspaper:—A Mr. Schwartz, of this city, is a fellow who, when he does something, he does it up right. He was recently arraigned in the Moscow High Court on a charge of "having abused his position as a member of the Communist Party" and therefore brought the Soviet government into contempt. All Schwartz did was to marry several hundred wives in 18 months. More than 150 of them agreed to give evidence against him.

Patriotism is a comparatively new growth, opposed to human federation, driving man from man implacably throughout the world. Mr. H. G. Wells.

The soul is dyed the colour of its leisure thoughts.—Dean Inge.

I am an apologising sort.—Mr. Snowden.

Scandal at its finest is the truth that we tell behind a man's back because it would be unkind to tell it to his face.—Mr. Robert Lynd.

There is nothing worse for music than to have it all day and every day until at last it becomes as familiar as the central heating of the house.—Sir Hugh Allen.

"Well, my man," said the Irish doctor to his patient, "what's the matter with you?"

"Pains in the back, sir," replied the patient.

"I'll put you right," said the Irish practitioner, handing him a few pills. "Take one of these a quarter of an hour before you feel the pain coming on!"

Man at Lambeth charged with using obscene language: In the excitement of the moment I lapsed into Welsh.

Mr. Clare Hall, the Old-street magistrate, to man charged with theft: Do you want to be dealt with here? Man: I don't mind if you deal lightly with me.

Willesden Wife: My husband keeps a restaurant, and all the food the children and I get is stale bread and bacon left by the customers.

Constable at Wood Green, N.: When I arrested him, he said, "if you were not a policeman I would tell you what I think of you."

Police doctor at Marylebone giving evidence against an alleged drunkard motorist: I dislike intensely appearing in these cases. You are always torn both ways by people for and against you.

There had been an accident, and the constable was taking all the particulars.

"You'll catch it for this, miss," he told the pretty girl who drove the car. "They'll endorse your licence for certain."

"But they can't, constable," said the pretty girl, with relief. "I haven't got one!"

[Man is lucky to have escaped domestic duties, says Hilary Garret.]

Oh, it's good to know that the cups and plates.

The boiled potatoes and the smoky grates.

The dust and tea-leaves and the calls that vex.

Are strongly handled by the weaker sex;

It's good to feel there are those who know.

Just where the sheoehorn and the corkscrew go;

In fact, observing the domestic plan,

It's awfully good to be a man.

"A pint of milk per day and two oranges eaten by a couple threatened by divorce will straighten matters out," says Dr. George Walker, a Baltimore physician.—Star.

It suggests a riddle: If an apple keeps the doctor away, and two oranges keep the lawyer away, who will be kept away by three bananas?

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, May 28.

Paris	124.05

MUSIC NOT A MERE PASTIME.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY MR. A. MALLINSON.

TRAINING THE MIND.

An address upon subjects of special musical interest was given at the City Hall yesterday afternoon to teachers and senior pupils by Mr. Albert Mallinson, who has been examining at Hongkong during the last few days.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mallinson gave a short history of the founding (in 1872) and growth of Trinity College of Music, now a national institution which is examining some 8000 candidates every year.

Examinations were held in the British Isles, Newfoundland, Canada, South America, the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, India, South Africa, Rhodesia, Ceylon, Malaya, Burma, Trinidad, the West Indies, and Egypt.

Some £3,000 was spent annually by Trinity College on scholarships, tenable either at the College or at the local Centres. Among its vice-presidents were His Eminence Cardinal Bourne and Sir Edward Elgar. The Chair of Music at the University of London was found with a gift of £5,000 by Trinity College.

Mr. Mallinson said he was glad of the opportunity of meeting the teachers and he had been pleased with the standard reached by many of the successful candidates. That standard was "proof to him of the good work which was being done in this part of the Empire. At the same time, he would like to impress upon them the necessity of not being satisfied with that standard—or indeed with any standard—but of pressing forward to still higher levels.

A Constant Change.

In the world of Art, nothing stood still. Everything was constantly changing. Technique, methods of education, the idiom used by composers, and our own vision—these were constantly undergoing change.

It behoved us therefore to experiment for ourselves, to try out new methods, and examinations were one of the means by which candidates and teachers could assure themselves that they were not being left behind in the forward march of methods of education. Music was no longer a mere pastime, but a real mind-training process, involving quite as important educational issues as those derived from the study of other school subjects such as languages, literature, mathematics, etc.

He did not purpose going into details in relation to elementary piano technique, how to play scales, how to get a good legato, when and how to use the different kinds of staccato, how to render correctly the simpler graces, how to use the pedal, and how to teach elementary form—all these details were dealt with at length in many books easily accessible, but he would like to refer specially to diploma work. Teachers did not perhaps realise how much is expected for success in the College's Higher Examinations. Examiners looked for evidence of wider reading and for some show of professional grip. Lessons in musical appreciation did a great towards developing the musician qualities in the candidates.

Tone-Colour.

Mr. Mallinson here made some useful suggestions as to the subjects of such lessons. Then he spoke of tone-colour in playing and gave an interesting account of how colour in music had arisen. "Music," he said, "used to be looked upon as a moving pattern in sound, but as it became more sensitive, more temperamental, tone began to require colour value. Schumann and Chopin were the leaders in this new discovery though they had never sought inspiration directly in the painter's art. Nowadays tone-colour is being exploited to the full."

Mr. Mallinson gave six helpful maxims for violinists, and six for pianists. He also stressed the advantage of the study of elocution from the literary point of view.

Study of Literature.

The study of works, he said, by Kingsley, George Eliot, Walter Pater, Browning, Milton, Keats, H. C. Anderson, Scott, Shakespeare; the English translations of Euripides, together with some of the Psalms of David, did form a splendid introduction to the best literature in the English language. This course of study, drawn up as it was with real discrimination by the College, should prove a great

LODGER'S NOTICE INADEQUATE.

LEAVING IN MIDDLE OF MONTH IRREGULAR.

EUROPEANS IN COURT.

Whether a paying guest was justified in leaving his lodgings in the middle of a month was a point the Pulse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) was called upon to decide in the Summary Court this morning.

The action before him was brought by Mr. F. Smith, No. 9, East Point Terrace, Causeway Bay, employed in the Naval Armament Department, against Mr. A. Shorthouse, of the Naval Yard. Mr. Smith claimed the sum of \$100, less the amount due for board and lodging for the month of April, 1929.

Mr. W. C. Hung appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Shorthouse conducted his own case.

Mr. Hung agreed that the point at issue was whether \$50 or \$100 was due, the former amount being admitted.

Mr. Smith stated that the defendant had been staying with him for 15 months, paying an inclusive fee of \$100 per month. He had paid consistently until March 31, when he gave a month's notice to Mrs. Smith. He did not, however, remain until the end of that month, but left on April 15.

Offer of \$50.

On that morning, he offered Mr. Smith the sum of \$50 but this, he said, he could not accept because Mr. Shorthouse had given a month's notice and his room would be kept for him until the end of that month. On the following day, Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. Shorthouse, again stating he could not accept \$50, but he received no reply.

Replying to questions, Mr. Smith said he had never received complaints as to the quality of the food, which had been the same quality all along. Mr. Shorthouse was sharing a room with Mr. Grant, and they both left together.

Strained Feelings.

Mr. Shorthouse, giving evidence, said that the form of verbal notice he gave to Mrs. Smith was "we will leave you next month," and it might apply to their leaving any day in that month. Defendant said he had complained about the food and a mosquito net. He added there were strained feelings caused by various reasons of complaint.

Mr. Hung said, at this point, that Mr. Smith could produce receipts for food from Lane, Crawford's and the Dairy Farm, if necessary, and he added that he did not think Mr. Smith could do any better than to get his food from those places.

Replying to Mr. Hung, Mr. Shorthouse denied that the reason for his departure was because he was not allowed by Mr. Smith to have intoxicants with his meals. He also denied that he had, on occasions, had "too much," saying he had never misconducted himself in Mr. Smith's house.

His Lordship:—"You don't suggest that Mr. Smith consented to your leaving?—It could have been taken that way."

Defendant agreed he had received Mr. Smith's letter which indicated he did not consent to Mr. Shorthouse leaving on two weeks' notice.

Entitled to Rent.

This concluded the evidence and his Lordship, giving judgment, said he found that Mr. Shorthouse gave a month's notice and that it was a proper notice under the contract which was due, under that notice, to be terminated at the end of April. Therefore, unless there was some very serious reason shown to the contrary, the plaintiff would be normally entitled to claim a full month's rent. The question to be decided was whether there was some serious circumstance shown which entitled Mr. Shorthouse to repudiate the contract before the end of the month.

His Lordship continued that he was not satisfied that there was such a circumstance. He could quite understand the parties had ceased to be friendly and that there was a difference of opinion, but when one had had the same cook for a long period, one was apt to get tired of the food, occasionally.

He gave judgment for Mr. Smith for the full amount claimed with costs.

Incentive to our young people to make themselves further acquainted with those incomparable riches in both prose and verse which the people of the British Isles possessed and of which they ought to be so proud. The study of good literature did so much towards developing young musicians spiritually. We wanted our students to become musicians, not dexterous performers only.

RAID BY BANDITS RECALLED.

USE OF PHOTOGRAPH IN EXTRADITION CASE.

IDENTITY QUESTION.

A suggestion that a photograph was used to facilitate identification of the fugitive was made by Mr. Hin-shing Lo, counsel for the defence, in an extradition case continued before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Police Court this morning.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown: Mr. J. T. Prior, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared with Mr. Hin-shing Lo for the defence.

The fugitive, Yip Tim, is charged with armed robbery and kidnapping, his extradition being applied for by the Kwangtung authorities under a requisition of nine counts.

Bandit Raid.

Lo Kam-shu, native of Shek Ma Kok village, The Kam district, in the prefecture of Tai-chow, told the Court that on May 4, 1926, a bandit force, numbering between 70 and 80 men, came into his village and looted it. They were led by the fugitive, and took their directions from him in the subsequent wholesale plundering of houses.

Ten men were detailed to loot witness' home, and, under the personal directions of the fugitive, they took away clothing, jewellery and money, not overlooking two bullocks left to graze in a field near by.

Witness assessed the value of money and property thus stolen at \$800.

He himself was seized and with eight other men and women, taken by the fugitive to the latter's village. After several days' captivity, he was released on payment of a ransom of \$800.

Identification Parade.

Witness came to Hongkong on or about April 17 of this year, and on April 19 attended an identification parade at the Victoria Gaol where he picked out the fugitive.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo (cross-examining):—"Did you see any photograph of the fugitive before you attended the identification parade?—Yes. It was after the fugitive's arrest in Hongkong that the photograph was shown to me in the country by Lo Sho-sam (one of the complainants).

After your arrival in Hongkong and before the identification, did anyone show you the fugitive's photograph?—I was not shown any photograph in Hongkong.

How long after you were shown the photograph of the fugitive by Lo Sho-sam, in the country, did you come up to Hongkong?—Between 10 and 20 days.

Perhaps you will give the date on which you left your home to come to Hongkong to give evidence in this case?—April 3 or 4.

When did you arrive in Hongkong?—On April 16 or 17.

Asked to specify the size of the photograph which he saw, witness demonstrated to show that it could be contained within the compass of two fingers. In it the fugitive

THE SCOTS GUARDS INSPECTED.

WORK IN CHINA PRAISED BY LORD METHUEN.

SILVER WEDDINGS.

London, May 28. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who is Colonel of the Scots Guards, to-day inspected twelve hundred men of the First and Second Battalions of the Regiment, afterwards presenting a number of them with long service medals.

In a short speech, he referred to the fine work of the two Battalions in China and at Aldershot. Lord Methuen expressed his delight at the presence of the Duke of Connaught, adding "this year the Duke and I have arrived at our silver weddings—twenty-five years as Colonels of the Grenadier Guards and the Scots Guards." He called for three cheers for the Duke.

The troops marched past their Colonel, first in slow step, and then in quick march.

Among the invited spectators were ex-officers and men who had served with the Regiment on the Marne, at Ypres, on the Somme and in the attack on the Hindenburg Line.—British Wireless.

WASTING WATER.

YOUNG CHINESE FINED AT KOWLOON.

A young Chinese appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, charged with wasting water from a fire hydrant in Hamilton Street.

The defendant admitted drawing water from the hydrant, but said that he was not the person who had started drawing it.

A district watchman, giving evidence, admitted, in reply to his witness, that there were others drawing water. All except the defendant managed to escape. Witness was unable to say who had opened the hydrant.

His Worship pointed out to the defendant that he had no business to draw water from a hydrant even though he did not lift the cover.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

was shown to be wearing clothing of a dark colour.

Thousands Saw It.

Counsel:—"Why did Lo Sho-sam show you that photo?—It was posted up in the yamen of the Magistrate and exposed to the view of thousands of people.

Further questioned, witness said it was marked day when he first viewed the photograph with many others. Market days at Yee Kam recurred every three or four days.

Later, Mr. Lo explained to His Worship that his case was that, immediately after the arrest of the fugitive at Au Tau district, in the New Territories, he was taken to Un Long Market where his photograph was taken. He was then taken back to Au Tau.

The case is proceeding.

MONEY LOAN CASE REHEARD.

INDIAN'S CLAIM AGAINST EUROPEANS.

EVIDENCE CONFLICTS.

In the Summary Court the morning, before the Pulse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood), a case in which Ispas Singh sued Mr. G. A. Carter, chief officer of the s.s. Tai Lee, and Mr. H. Hegrum, chief engineer of the s.s. Ching Chau, was reheard. The plaintiff claims \$132, being \$100 principal and \$32 interest on a promissory note dated October 9, 1927. Mr. E. Arculli appeared for the plaintiff while the defendants conducted their own cases.

In explaining the position to Mr. Arculli, his Lordship said that the matter was before him on May 10 and was proceeded with *ex parte* against Mr. Hegrum only. The plaintiff produced a promissory note and gave evidence in connexion with it when he said that Mr. Hegrum had repaid \$6 in respect of it. The claim was for \$136, being \$100 principal and \$36 interest, but the plaintiff had stated that only 16 months' interest was due, instead of 18 months, so that deductions were made to the claim, judgment eventually being given for \$126.40 with costs.

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Subsequently, continued his Lordship, Mr. Hegrum attended in his Lordship's chambers when it appeared that the court did not set out the date of trial clearly. He had asked for a rehearing which was granted. Now both Mr. Hegrum and Mr. Carter were present and the proceedings would continue against both of them.

Evidence was given by Ispas Singh to the effect that the note was signed by both defendants. The sum of \$6 was repaid as interest, this being for interest between the date of the signing of the note and the end of December, 1927.

In cross-examination, Mr. Hegrum asserted that he had paid \$40 to the plaintiff in respect of the note, but this was denied. Mr. Carter produced an un stamped receipt written on an envelope, which plaintiff admitted signing. It was for the receipt of \$60.

His Lordship pointed out it was an un stamped document, but added he would impound it and send it to the Colonial Treasury.

Plaintiff's Denial.

Mr. Carter alleged that he had paid \$40 to the plaintiff in respect of the note, but this was denied, saying it was in respect of another note made out previously to Mr. Carter himself. He stated that the receipt had no connexion with the note in the present action. The money, he continued, was lent to Mr. Hegrum, who was introduced by Mr. Carter and the latter signed the note as a guarantor.

Mr. Carter stated, in evidence, that he wrote and signed the note. He agreed he had given one other note to the plaintiff. He was sued upon that note, but he paid the money into Court without a hearing. Those were the only two notes he had ever given to the plaintiff. One had been settled and the receipt for \$60 was in respect of the note in the present case. That was paid as his share.

Case Adjudged.

Answering Mr. Arculli, Mr. Carter said he did not consult Mr. Hegrum before paying the \$60, but denied he did not do so because the money was paid in respect of another note. He admitted that he had signed a third note as guarantor, but said that note had been paid long ago. He denied signing a fourth note.

His Lordship adjourned the case until noon on Friday, remarking it was a very serious matter as the evidence of Mr. Carter and the plaintiff could not be reconciled.

LADY TORRINGTON.

FAILURE OF A RESTAURANT UNDERTAKING.

Truro, Apr. 29. Norah Elizabeth Ursula Viscountess Torrington, of St. Columb, Cornwall, who has been engaged in business as a restaurant proprietor since last July under the style of the Delectable Duchy Cake Shop, Ltd., has been adjudged bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors was held at Truro to-day.

Her liabilities were returned at £1,229 and her deficiency £1,120. In July Lady Torrington started business at Newquay, with £35 given to her by her husband. It was stated she then owed a London bank £110. The debtor gave, as cause of failure, the income from her Newquay business being insufficient to meet expenditure, and her undertaking certain liabilities at her Truro branch in expectation that a partner would bring in fresh capital.

The Official Receiver stated that the debtor appeared to have been involved during the whole of her short trading career.

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GUNBOAT THREAT TO SWATOW.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Thai-Pu more or less in disorder. Meantime, a further alarm was caused in Swatow by a message to the Chamber of Commerce from three Chinese gunboats anchored outside the bay, stating that only a very heavy ransom would prevent their entering the bay and bombarding the town.

Foreign Intervention.

The Chamber of Commerce enlisted the aid of the foreign consuls, who went off to the gunboats and persuaded their commanding officers that such a course of action was quite indicated, and would be foolish in the extreme.

It was pointed out, in addition, that as there were no more than 300 soldiers in the town, there could be no excuse for a bombardment, which would endanger foreign lives and property. Even a comparatively small landing party would be able to take the town without serious opposition.

The gunboats decided to wait till sunset, and by that time news of the defeat of the Fukien Army at Chaochow-fu had come through to Swatow. This probably helped to cool the ardour of the naval men; at any rate, they have so far made no move except to repeat their demand for \$30,000 from the Chamber of Commerce as a guarantee that the town shall not be looted.

The Chamber of Commerce are still bargaining with them. Whichever army finally takes Swatow will have to be paid heavily, and there is no point in paying both sides!

Anxiety Relieved.

The news of the rout of the Fukien Army has relieved anxiety in Swatow, but all shops are still closed, and boat and train services between here and Chaochow-fu are still suspended.

This afternoon news has come that a further force has been landed at Amoy and is proceeding down the coast with Swatow as its objective. The reports which have appeared in some newspapers that the Fukien Army has driven the Kwangsi supporters out of Swatow, is quite unfounded. On the other hand, a small force of Kwangsi soldiers arrived here on Friday, and are patrolling the town. This small force of 300 men are well armed and well equipped, and have a general air of smartness about them that one does not usually associate with Chinese soldiery.

The old Mayor, who is a great friend of General Hsu King-tong's, and who is an invalid—the result of severe phthisis—is still in charge here and has taken over control of the Police Force, which still remains loyal to its old leaders.

General Tang Shot?

General Tang Ying-wah, who was appointed to this district when Hsu King-tong left, and who, as previously reported, was captured and imprisoned by his subordinates, bought his freedom by going over to the Kwangsi side, and went to Chaochow-fu when troops were first concentrated there. He is reported since to have been captured again, this time by supporters of Canton. He is reported to have been shot by his new captors on Thursday night.

A word of praise is due the Swatow Chamber of Commerce, who by their prompt action in defending the town against banditry and Communism have, at the very least, prevented a wholesale panic which might have ended disastrously.

Gunboats Retire.

Monday, May 27. Swatow is almost normal again today, for the first time since the inter-Kwang war started. All shops and banks are open and doing good business, and all signs of anxiety and panic have disappeared for the time being.

The three Chinese gunboats have left without molesting the town in any way, and there is no further news as yet of the new troops which are reported to be proceeding down the coast from Amoy.

A few wounded soldiers have already arrived in Swatow from Chaochow-fu, and a very good reason for the fight put up by the pro-Kwangsi troops against the Fukien Army has come to light. It appears that the Fukien Army, on its way down to Chaochow-fu, picked up the Communist Army which captured and looted Ting-Chow and Shang-Hang a few weeks ago. These "Reds" joined forces with the Fukienese, and it is suggested that the knowledge of this combination was what made the Chaochow-fu troops put up such an unexpected and stubborn resistance, which, as already reported, ended in the rout of the Fukien Army, who were forced back to Chaochow-fu. Nobody here is worried

CENTURY IN EACH INNINGS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Sussex were dismissed for 223, (Worthington 8 for 23) but partially recovered when they dismissed Derby for 215 (Storer 100). They were sent back a second time, however, for 163.

Scores:

Derby: 306 and 215.

Sussex: 223 and 163.

FIRST INNINGS WIN.

Worcestershire Hold the Fort.

Leicestershire won on the first innings against Worcester, though they held the upper hand almost throughout, failing to force home their advantage.

In their first innings, Leicester made 324, to which Armstrong contributed 106. Root bowled exceedingly well, though he was punished severely on occasions. He took 8 wickets for 118 runs.

Worcester replied with 260, and Leicester batting a second time made 197 for 7 wickets and declared. Worcester held out with ease, scoring 80 runs for the loss of four wickets.

Scores:

Leicester: 324 and 197 for 7 (dec'd.)

Worcester: 260 and 80 for 4.

Middlesex Win.

Middlesex beat Notts by nine wickets.

Batting first, Notts compiled 245, Whysall contributing 124.

Middlesex replied with 375, in their second innings Notts compiling 179, R. W. V. Robins capturing 6 of their wickets for 63.

Middlesex hit up the necessary runs without difficulty, scoring 51 for the loss of one wicket.

Gloucester Too Good.

Gloucestershire scored a big win over Hampshire, by an innings and 129 runs.

Gloucester knocked up 420.

Hampshire replied with 110, Goddard taking 5 wickets for 26; and followed on with 190, Goddard this time capturing 5 for 70.

Glamorgan Collapses.

Warwickshire beat Glamorgan by 97 runs.

Warwick scored 125, Bates taking 6 for 24; Glamorgan replying with 247.

Warwick's second venture produced 250; but Glamorgan collapsed remarkably, compiling only 40 in the second innings, G. D. Foster getting the fine analysis of 6 for 11.

so very much at the thought of the Fukien Army alone, but the introduction of Communists alters things completely.

General Tang Shot?

The three gunboats sent down by Chiang Kai-shek have left the vicinity of Swatow after a last abortive effort to take the town by buying over the police and subordinate officials. Their difficulty was, that while they thought they could easily take the town, yet, without the assistance of the police and defence force, they would have been unable to hold it or provide sufficient defence against bandits and Communists.

In view of these considerations, they approached the subordinate officials here and bribed them to arrange that when a naval party should be landed the police and defence force should join forces with them. When the officials had completed these arrangements satisfactorily, they were to hoist signals at a certain place and time in Swatow, and the Navy would then proceed to land its men and take the town.

The appointed time arrived, and the first gunboat began to nose its way furiously into the bay, but, for some reason, no welcoming signals were hoisted. Something had gone wrong—possibly the bribe had not been big enough—at any rate the boats did not dare come any nearer, and finally steamed away. The largest of the three is said to have made for Hongkong, and the others went up North.

Such incidents are, of course, typical of the methods employed in Chinese warfare; but it is difficult for the European mind, with its inborn and ingrained ideas about such things, as patriotism and duty, to believe that even a civil war can be conducted on such half-hearted and degrading lines.

Meantime, the state of affairs inland is very bad. Already the scarcity of rain has ruined many of the early rice crops, and now the farmers are unable to tend what crops the drought has spared, for with the removal of troops from the country villages, the peasants live in terror of Communists and brigands.

Relief Signalman J. Saffin said that he must have inadvertently pulled on the main inner home and distant signals, which caused the trains to collide. When he realized that he had made a mistake, he went to the window and waved his hands. He had no idea how he came to make the mistake. Colonel Trench (the Inspector)—"You have done your best to make up for it by being frank about it. You have done splendidly to make a frank statement. It is good to find someone who tells the truth."

MY IDEA OF A GOOD M.P.

BY CHARLES B. COCHRAN.

With the approach of another general election I, in common, I expect, with many thousands of Englishmen, speculate on the sort of candidate for whom I would cast my vote if an ideal choice were possible.

As a showman I am naturally keenly concerned with the ebb and flow of the tide of national prosperity. The box-offices of towns and provinces are perhaps the readiest and most dependable barometers of industrial well-being and social security. The spending capacity of the community can most quickly and surely be gauged by a glance at entertainment finance.

And for the development of the art of the theatre nothing avails so much as a period of expansion in home and foreign trade, adventure in Imperial or Dominion affairs (with its vitalising reaction on the imagination of the populace and on the output of writers and artists), peace and security.

As examples of this one need only point to the heydays of the classic Greek, Elizabethan English, and sixteenth-century French stages, all of which attained their greatest aesthetic heights and their most widely representative popular patronage owing to such periods of expansion in these different peoples. National alertness and adventure inevitably conduct to the invigoration of national art—especially the art of the theatre.

My ideal candidate, then, would be a man or woman with experience and vision in the practical affairs of trade and finance, whose first concern would be to see that all existing trade channels were fully exploited, international friction minimised, Dominion and imperial problems generously and understandingly reviewed.

Though I certainly think that the admixture of a number of specialists in various phases of social, economic, commercial, military, medical, legal and other sciences strengthens the personnel of the House of Commons, I am firmly convinced that the legislation of the country is most advantageously assured by the return of a large percentage of broad-minded, widely sympathetic men and women of the world. The more travelled, cultured, and experienced M.P.'s we have, the better for us all.

On the other hand, the more cranks and faddists, the more self-seekers, professional politicians, opportunists, nominees of particular vested interests or moneyed ignoramuses on the green benches, the more uneasy will the ordinary elector find his easy-chair.

But with might and main, tooth and claw, I should back the man or party who sets out to revise and commonsense all the countless out-dated Acts and pettifoggling laws which interfere with the rights of the decent Englishman to enjoy, refresh and recreate himself as he likes. The plus Puritan has become almost as dangerous to the community as the sinner and the criminal.

I plump for the positive parliamentarian—the man, for example, who will help a key industry like the motor trade by the improvement of the national highways, sensible relaxations.

The negotiationist who makes a laughing-stock of our boasted freedom and of us, who shuts the grocer's shop and leaves the fruit-merchant's open, who makes illicit drinking "sporting" if not notorious, who drives the British holiday-maker abroad for sheer despair of British holiday resorts—on this dreary candidate I would bestow a cross of quite another kind.

SIGNALMAN'S FRANK ADMISSION.

COMPLIMENTED FOR TELLING THE TRUTH.

The Ministry of Transport inquiry into the collision on the G.W.R. between a passenger train and a goods train on April 23, at Aler, near Newton Abbot, was opened at Newton Abbot recently.

One railwayman was killed and a driver and fireman seriously injured in the accident.

Relief Signalman J. Saffin said that he must have inadvertently pulled on the main inner home and distant signals, which caused the trains to collide. When he realized that he had made a mistake, he went to the window and waved his hands. He had no idea how he came to make the mistake.

Colonel Trench (the Inspector)—"You have done your best to make up for it by being frank about it. You have done splendidly to make a frank statement. It is good to find someone who tells the truth."

BOY ARTIST'S TWO PICTURES AT R.A.

JUNIOR STUDENTS SUCCESS AT 17.

Sylvain Kluska, aged 17, a junior student at St. Martin's School of Art, has had the unique honour of having two pictures accepted for this year's Academy.

A surprise decision in the rejection of a large canvas, "Virginia," by Mrs. Dod Proctor, whose picture "Morning" caused a sensation in 1927.

Kluska, who has lived all his life in a drab East-end street, is the first "junior" student to have attained such a distinction.

The accepted pictures are water-colour drawings, entitled, "Soho Roof Tops" and "Odds and Ends," the latter a sketch of extraordinary detail, only four by three inches.

In the picture "Soho Roof Tops," painted from a window of the St. Martin's Art School, showing an array of houses, including that of the Palace Theatre, he has painted separately every single brick and tile.

One wall alone shows 900 bricks, and the complete painting, although only 18in. by 12in., took him 14 days' continuous work to finish.

The tiny picture, "Odds and Ends," shows the litter of rubbish, broken boxes and ashtrays; the young artist sees in the backyards behind his home in Little Turners-street, Commercial-road.

Artist at 3.

Kluska, who is a tall, dark lad, of Polish extraction, showed his artistic aptitude at 3 years of age, when he surprised his parents with quaint pen-and-ink sketches.

At 7 it was difficult to keep him away from a paint box; and at 14 he first attracted public attention at the Whitechapel Art Gallery with a painting of the pathetically ugly roof-toys he saw from his bedroom.

"Don't think I specialise in rooftops," he explained to a Press representative, "but I have lived amongst them so long that it is not surprising that I see more in them than most people."

"Earn My Living."

"I can hardly believe that I am to have two pictures hung," he continued, "especially when 6,000 pictures have been rejected."

"My ambition is to win a scholarship to

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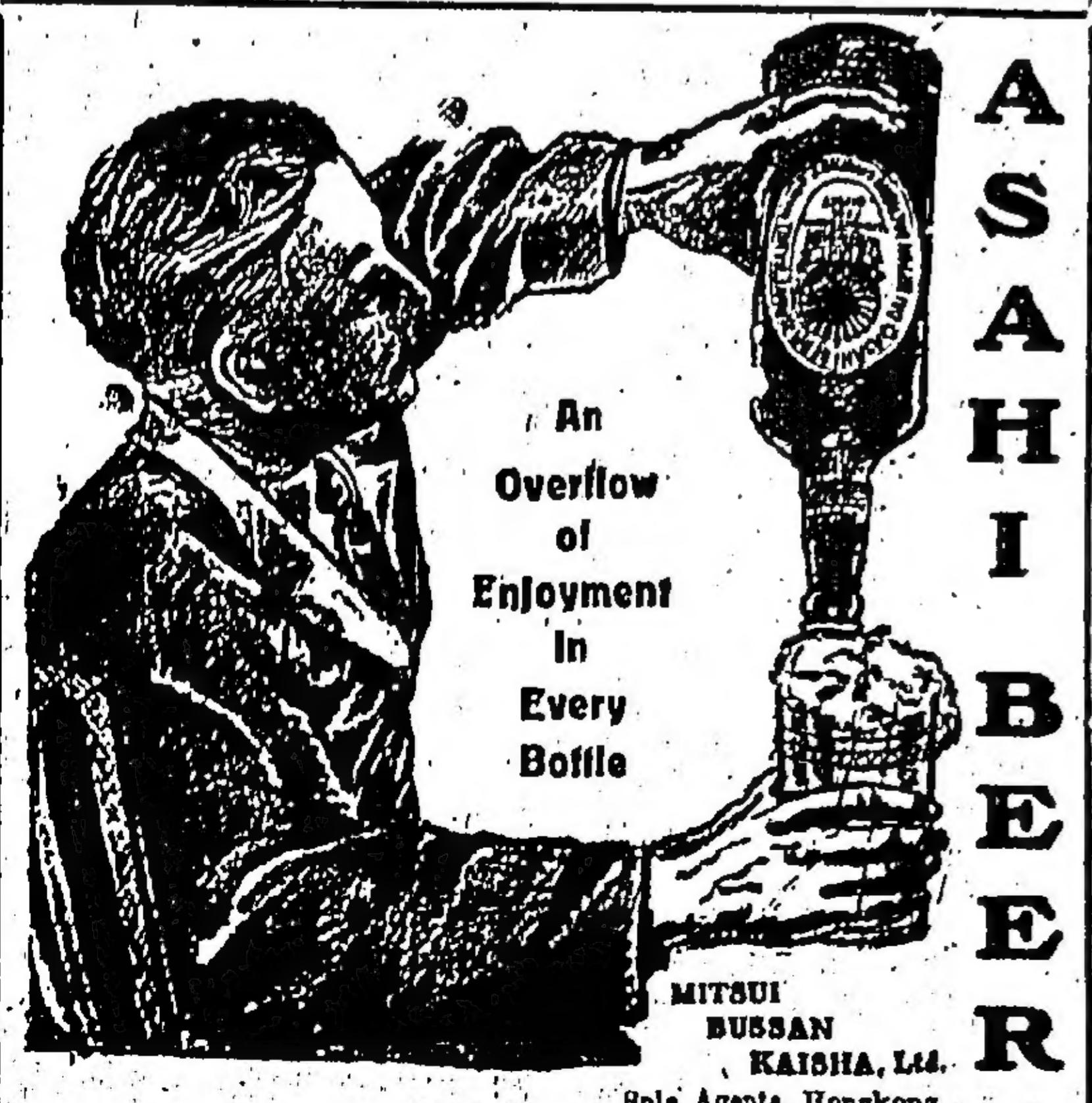
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**COLONY'S WATER PROBLEM.****SUGGESTIONS AT SANITARY BOARD MEETING.****MR. M. K. LO'S VIEWS.**

Suggestions for the improvement of the present system of restriction of water supply were advanced by Mr. M. K. Lo at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board, held yesterday afternoon.

The newly-elected member advocated the alteration of the present system, and pointed out that there was a lot of waste in obtaining water from the street hydrants.

Mr. M. K. Lo, in moving his resolution, said:—I understand it has been ruled that the question of water supply as such is outside the jurisdiction of this Board. But I submit that the Board, as the guardian of public health in Hongkong, should be entitled to make any recommendation it thinks fit to the Government in regard to any matter affecting public health, including the question of water supply. In support of this contention I need only refer to the heading to Part 2 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the powers of the Board under Section 16.

As regards the first part of the motion, I propose to deal with the question as to what is a reasonable standard as regards water supply from the point of view of public health. In August, 1902, a petition was presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Chinese inhabitants, on the Water Works Ordinance 1902, and I beg to quote the following paragraphs from the petition as being relevant to this question:

"18. That as to the value placed by the Sanitary Authorities in England on an adequate water supply being connected with every house it may not be out of place to refer here to Section 48 of the Act of Parliament entitled 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Public Health in London' 54 and 55 Vic. Chap. 76. Such Section is as follows:

"48. (1).—An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water shall be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under this Act, and, if it is a dwelling-house, shall be deemed unfit for human habitation.

"(2).—A house which after the commencement of this Act is newly erected, or is pulled down to or below the ground floor and rebuilt, shall not be occupied as a dwelling house until the sanitary authority have certified that it has a proper and sufficient supply of water, either from a water company or by some other means.

"19. That if an adequate supply of water is considered a vital necessity for sanitation in a temperate climate like England how much more should not a constant supply of water be considered an absolute necessity to every 'tenement house' in a tropical climate like Hongkong."

"That when it is remembered that plague has been constant in Hongkong since the year 1894, your petitioners feel the present measure is calculated to increase and not diminish future out-breaks of plague, for how with no supply of water laid on to any 'tenement house' can the occupiers of 'tenement houses' be expected to comply with the frequent and peremptory requests of the Sanitary Board to keep their houses and persons clean by the constant use of water when every drop will have to be carried from the street hydrants."

Pitiable Sights.

What is the position in Hongkong at the present time? Any-one who walks along the thoroughfares served by the rider main system cannot but be struck by the pitiable sight of long streams of women and men, boys and girls, waiting in long queues to draw a couple of buckets of water at once. I have received many complaints that in some streets where the queues are specially long, one carrier can only get to the source of supply about twice a day. This information may possibly be somewhat exaggerated, but that it has some foundation in fact is proved by the following illuminating report in the *Daily Press*, of the 24th May: "A noisy scene was enacted at the street fountain in On Lan Street shortly after midnight yesterday by the queue which had formed up at that early hour with their buckets. Blows were struck, between a number of disputants, the quarrel continuing until the arrival on the scene of a number of policemen."

I know of one case in which a Chinese doctor, on reaching home at 9 p.m., found that there was

not one drop of water for wiping his face with. He sent a boy out to get one bucket. That boy could not return with the water until 8.30 a.m. owing to the length of the waiting queue!

A Menace to Public Health.

The quantity of water that is obtainable by this laborious method must be barely sufficient for potable purposes. There would be no available water for keeping the premises clean, and the problem of keeping the body and clothing clean must be so difficult that many a poor person must persevere give up the attempt in sheer despair. I submit, therefore, that such conditions do constitute a menace to public health.

So far my remarks have been directed to the restrictive system in force up to yesterday. To-day begins a further stage of restriction, the mains being turned off except from 8 to 10 a.m., and 8 to 6 p.m. I understand that a street hydrant usually fills only about 60 tins in one hour, and I fear many an unfortunate family will have to wait for, and hope for the best from the afternoon ration for the necessary water to cook the morning meal:

I might here inform the Board that the Tung Wah Hospital is now literally over-crowded: on May 25th 82 patients, and on May 27th 50 patients, were admitted to the Hospital. These figures were equalled only on one previous day this year, namely, on March 28: otherwise the average daily admissions amounted to roughly about 30. I sincerely hope that these figures are merely accidental and not symptomatic of the result of the people's reaction to the lack of an adequate water supply.

If it were humanly impossible, in the existing circumstances, to ameliorate this regrettable state of affairs, I realise it would be futile for me to initiate this discussion. But in spite of the careful consideration this question has already received, I do feel that something further might still be done if every avenue were once again thoroughly explored. And this brings me to the second part of my motion.

A Few Suggestions.

I feel that I have myself not sufficient data to offer any decided views as to improving the existing system. But may I venture a few tentative suggestions?

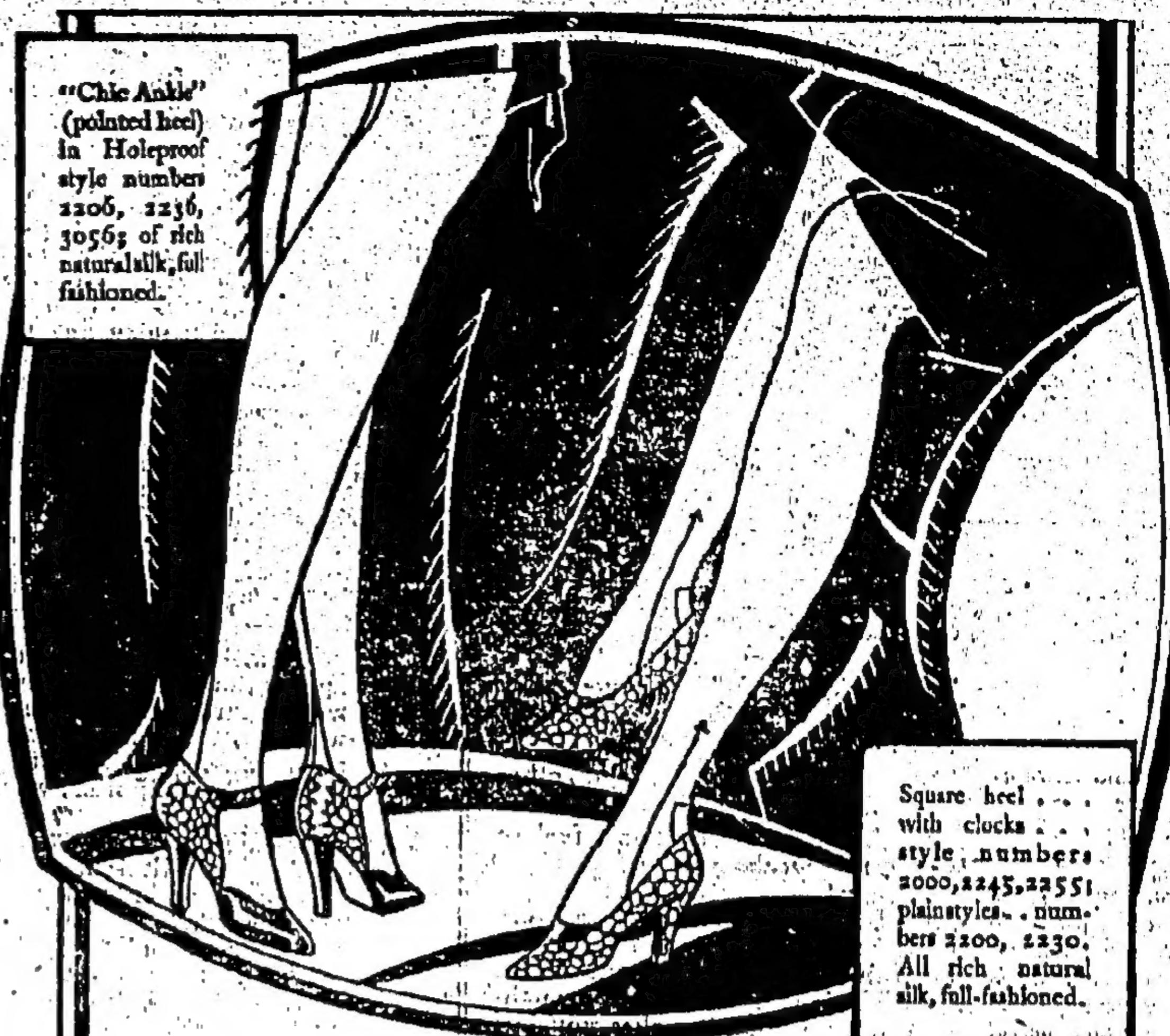
To my mind the position would be much eased if, apart from the supply from the mains for potable purposes, another available supply could be given for washing purposes. For the latter purpose water boats and junks might be made use of for carrying water from nullah and stream sources across the harbour. All-existing water carriage vehicles might be mobilised and if necessary further vehicles might be constructed or converted for drawing supplies from nullahs in the island which do not go into any reservoir. These vehicles could go round to the various streets systematically and supply houses with water for washing purposes. In each of the principal streets, on the top of the gradient, cisterns might be made with brick and cement with cement coating, say 3 feet high, 6 feet wide and 20 feet long, and divided into two compartments (the size to vary with the size of the street), and into these cisterns the water carts could empty their supply.

Tenants of the houses could then wash their clothes in the cistern, using one section for washing, and the other for rinsing purposes. Some antiseptic ingredient could be put in. At the end of every day the cisterns could be emptied, and the waste water could be utilised for cleaning the streets. It must be remembered that now and during the summer months much of the nullah water would run to waste if the same were not utilised. The situation is serious enough to justify any "obstruction" that could be caused, and the cisterns could be easily dismantled when the conditions return to normal.

System Should Be Altered.

Apart from the above suggestions, I submit that the existing system whereby in the rider main districts not a drop of water can be obtained in the houses, and every drop has laboriously to be carried from the streets, whereas houses outside the rider main districts are given a direct though restricted supply, should be altered. I had always been under the impression that for technical and engineering reasons supplied direct from the mains cannot be restricted without serious damage to the works. But that danger is now being faced and the supply from the mains is restricted, and I cannot see why this supply should, not if necessary be further restricted to such an extent as to permit a supply to the houses on the rider main being given for a few hours daily. In the present time of acute water shortage it is unthinkable that any one would voluntarily waste any water, and I cannot help feeling that, apart from substantial waste, a few hours' supply to the rider

(Continued on Page 10.)

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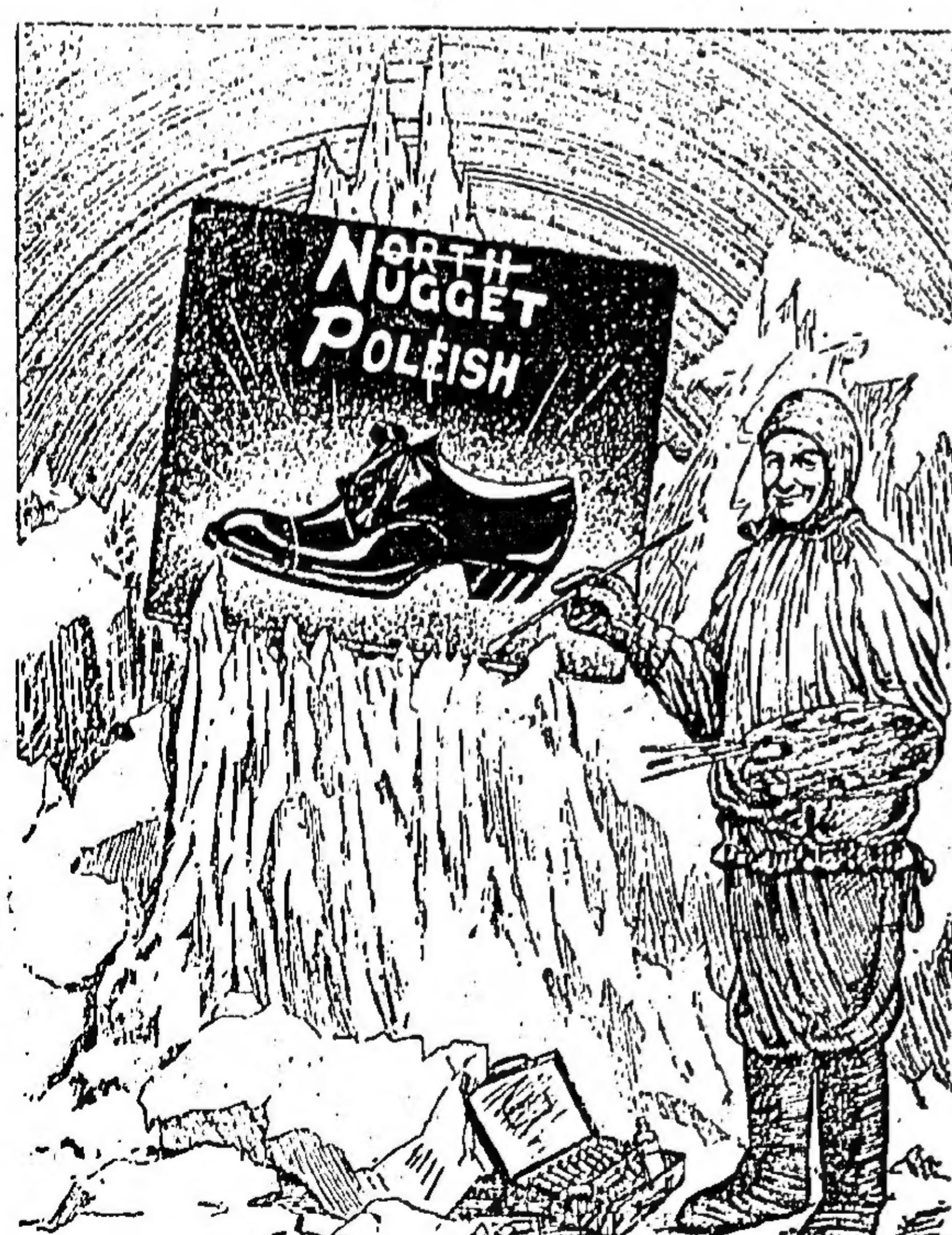
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ROUND THE WORLD SERIES, NO. 6

COLONY'S WATER PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 9.)

main houses cannot appreciably increase the water consumption. It should be borne in mind that there is a lot of unavoidable waste in obtaining water from street hydrants. This fact is too obvious to the eye to require any further comment. I believe that one of the strong arguments in favour of the construction of the rider main system is that waste could easily be detected, and in this connexion I would refer to the report of Mr. Chadwick dated 10th April, 1928, published in the Government Gazette of 11th April and quoted in the petition, which is as follows:

"It will greatly facilitate the application of the existing law with regard to the prevention of waste. Arrangements may be made whereby the test-meters may easily be applied when required.

The detection of waste will also be facilitated. The Inspector need only apply the stethoscope to one of the valves, commanding the whole block. If there be no sound of flowing water, he can pass on to another block. He need only examine house by house, if he find symptoms of leakage within the given block."

People Will Foot the Bill.

If this question were not reviewed and reconsidered and some measure of relief were given to rider main tenants, what would happen if there were to be a typhoon or some very bad weather? Could people continue to wait about in long queues in such weather, waiting patiently to draw their small buckets of water?

The alarming shortage of water is known and appreciated. But I submit that it is the bounden duty of the Government, regardless of expense, to do everything humanly possible to insure a sufficient supply for bare human necessities.

I say with a due sense of responsibility that, in the rider main districts, the people are unable to get a supply adequate even according to this lowest possible standard. If necessary, the Government should charter steamers, launches and junks for conveyance of water to Hongkong from available sources outside Hongkong. As a member of the public, I can assure the Government that the people will be prepared to foot the bill.

In the hope that something might be done as the outcome of the discussion to-day, and that some small measure of relief might be afforded to a long-suffering and deserving part of the public, I beg formally to move the following motion:

"That, in the opinion of this Board, the present system of water restriction constitutes a menace to public health, and that this Board, whilst recognising the regrettable necessity for drastic water restriction at the present time, nevertheless considers that the Government should reconsider and review such existing system in the interest of public health."

Unfounded Fear.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, in seconding the motion, said:—Sir, I beg to second the resolution so ably submitted for adoption by the Board by the proposer of the motion. That is not to say, however, that I am entirely in agreement with all that has been advanced in support of the motion. For example, the speaker's fear for the people who have to continue to wait in long queues in a typhoon or some very bad weather is more imaginary than real. At this juncture nothing will be more welcome to Hongkong than a small typhoon with the torrential rains that usually follow in its wake. And the perplexing water problem will have been solved for the Colony by Nature for a period of at least another year.

I welcome the motion before the Board in that it affords me an opportunity to renew the efforts I have exerted, in the first instance, in other "quarters" to seek relief for the intolerable and, I am almost tempted to say, "scandalous" situation that has been allowed to be created in respect of the water supply for flushing purposes within the Kowloon Tong Estate. If need arises for Government revision of the prevailing system in the interest of public health, that need becomes more urgent and even more emphatic when the complete breakdown of an ineffective system exposes the Kowloon Tong Estate community to the necessity of having to use potable water from the mains for flushing the sanitary toilets due to the absence of water which, by agreement with the Government, one of the contracting parties faithfully and solemnly pledged to supply in full quantity and in the driest season of the year for flushing and gardening purposes.

In this connexion it becomes relevant to quote an extract from a letter I have received from a resident of Kowloon Tong. The gentleman wrote:—

"When the Sanitary Board and the P. W. D. take such elaborate

precautions before granting a permit for a private W. C., we naturally expected that far more care would have been taken before authorising flush systems to a scheme of over 250 houses."

Implied Reflection.

I would ask members to note the implied reflection on the Sanitary Board in the citation I have just made. It is difficult to reconcile the logic of an stringent demand for compliance with all manner of conditions laid down by the Water-Closet Select Committee in the case of an individual applicant for sanitary installation and the condoning the flagrant breach of the agreement with the Government wherein a whole Estate is concerned. The duty is imposed on this Board to see that this unsatisfactory state of things be rectified as soon as possible. Until it is remedied, members stand guilty of reprehension that may be laid at their door of apathy in the performance of a public duty which, as members of a public body, we owe to residents of this Colony.

Regarding the suggestions offered by the mover of the resolution, I feel confident that they will receive adequate consideration in places and from persons to whom this afternoon's discussion has more than an academic interest.

The real concern which His Excellency the Governor feels in this acute water problem in Hongkong encourages the hope that any practicable suggestions to relieve the serious inconvenience and great hardship suffered by a very large number of the Colony's inhabitants are bound to command themselves to His Excellency's earnest consideration. To the hardships of tens of thousands of our fellow-residents none are so callous as to be utterly indifferent.

Great sympathy must be felt by all for sufferers. The motion is so worded that it must commend itself to all who have the least desire to alleviate hardships that call for further relief measures. In this confidence I have pleasure in seconding the resolution before the Board.

Practical Suggestions.

The chairman (Mr. N. L. Smith) said that the question of the Board's relation to the water problem had been so debated that he did not think it was necessary to say anything further. When notice was given of Mr. Lo's motion, he (the chairman) approached the Director of Public Works and was assured by him, as the Water Authority, that he was only too glad to receive any practical

suggestions from any member of the public or body such as the Sanitary Board, which would naturally look upon the question of water restriction from the point of view of the health of the Colony and the convenience of the inhabitants.

Mr. Lo, continued the chairman, had made some very practical suggestions, which were well worth the consideration of the Government. He himself did not propose to vote on the particular subject.

Mr. Lo asked to be allowed to make a few remarks in reply to Mr. Braga. He said that he only wished to reply to one matter, which he believed the seconder must have misunderstood. Mr. Braga had said that in the event of a typhoon the problem would be solved by nature. The speaker did not know whether he could congratulate Mr. Braga on his optimism or his pessimism.

It would be optimism, continued Mr. Lo, if Mr. Braga thought that one typhoon would solve the problem, while it would be pessimism if he thought the typhoon would be such a deluge that everybody was drowned. It would only be then that the problem would be solved.

To illustrate the meaning of his remark, Mr. Lo said that supposing there was "an awful storm," say from 6 to 10 in the morning, how would people get their water during those hours? And if the storm were repeated in the afternoon how were they to get water throughout the day? He hoped that the Government would appreciate that contingency and make the necessary arrangements to cope with it.

The motion was put to the meeting, and carried, six members voting in favour.

WELLS SUGGESTED.

Chinese Chamber Moving On Behalf of Sufferers.

It is understood that Mr. Li Yick-mui and Mr. Chau Yue-ting, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, are making an endeavour to obtain the Sanitary Board's consent to a Chinese plan that wells be allowed to be dug in certain districts in the Colony to supply water for washing purposes.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock there will be a meeting of Chinese merchants, representing the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Tung Wah Hospital, in the great hall of the latter institution, to discuss means for relief of the hardship imposed on certain sections of the populace by the shortage of water.

ARMED ROBBERY.

SEQUEL TO ARMED BUILDING OCCURRENCE.

The armed robbery committed in the servants' quarters of No. 1A Armand Building, the residence of Mrs. D. Harvey, was again mentioned before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon when one of the alleged robbers was charged with participation.

Detective Sub-inspector Dorling appeared for the prosecution and outlining his case said that the charge arose out of an armed robbery which occurred at about 7.50 p.m. on May 1. The complainants two female servants, were sitting in their quarters talking and doing some needle work when they heard a noise outside.

One of them, Lau Kwan-ying, enquired who was without but received no reply. Almost immediately afterwards three men entered the quarters. One of them threatened the servant Lau and told her not to make any noise, at the same time producing a dagger or knife. The woman was bound and gagged while another of the robbers treated the second servant, Lo Chan, in a similar manner.

The men then searched the quarters and stole a quantity of clothing. They also searched the persons of the two women and from one they took a \$10 note and \$1.50 in small coins. After remaining in the house for about a quarter of an hour they left and disappeared down a scavenging lane.

On the morning of May 3, the Police received certain information and the defendant was arrested in Rutter Street, Hongkong. At an identification parade held later this man was recognised by Lo Chan and the husband of Lau Kwan-ying who had seen the defendant looking through the window of the quarters the night previous to the robbery.

When the defendant was being taken from the cells of the Water Police Station to be charged, the Police found a \$10 note concealed in the double cloth forming the collar of his coat. The note was a new one and evidence would be given that the bill which was stolen was also a new one.

In reply to his Worship, Detective Sub-inspector Dorling, said that the note was hidden in the lining of his collar. It had been folded as small as a postage stamp.

In his statement to the Police the defendant admitted that he had taken part in the robbery. The case was adjourned.

GAMBLING DISPUTE.

AN ASSAULT INCIDENT ON A PILGRIMAGE.

The assault case resulting from an affair which occurred on board the s.s. Charles Hardouin on May 2, when the boat was carrying pilgrims to a sacred shrine at Chekwan, was continued before Major C. Willson yesterday afternoon at the Central Police Court.

The complainant was Lee Po-hang, an assistant-manager of a native distillery at Tung Street, and he charged Chan Ng, caterer to the s.s. Charles Hardouin, with inflicting grievous bodily harm.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared for the complainant, and Mr. M. K. Lo for the accused.

Lee Wah-tong, a son of the complainant, deposed to having viewed the assault, which, he said, took place in the steerage where he and his father and uncle were lying.

Prior to punching the elder Lee in the eye, Chan Ng informed him that there was several hundred catties' weight in a blow with his fist, and he declared that he wouldn't hang for it if he were to kill Lee.

The assault that ensued, was carried out with choppers and fire-shovels, by a large number of men whom the accused had summoned to the church.

Eventually, they were induced to withdraw by the payment of \$100 to the accused.

Accused of Cheating.

The case for the defence, as explained by Mr. Lo, was that he and the two parties knew each other, that Lee Po-hang was accused of swindling a mutual friend of \$300, at cards, and that it was whilst accused was endeavouring to get back this money that the regrettable incident occurred. The charge of assault was denied.

The accused gave evidence on oath and stated that he was engaged on contract with the shipping firm and paid them \$1,000 a month for the privilege of supplying camp beds and other sundries.

Major Willson: What? \$1,000 a month? It sounds a very profitable business.

The accused produced his receipts in Court, showing that he

CANTON Y.M.C.A.

GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED LAST YEAR.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Canton has recently issued a report covering the work of the Association for the year 1928, which gives a good idea of the objectives and accomplishments of this organization. Its buildings, centrally located on the Bund, have been the centre of a work which has served many people in various ways. Unlike many associations which carry on work for members only, the Canton Association has adapted its programme to fit the public need, and not only interests members in its activities, but draws in as well thousands of those who are not members of the organization, but who profit by the educational and recreational advantages given to them.

Never has the medical work of the missionaries shown its value more clearly than it did in the child welfare exhibit and lectures arranged by the Association in union with the nurses of the Hackett Medical College and nurses school. Forty thousand men, women and children went through a series of booths in each one of which was explained and portrayed by nurses and doctors some one phase in the care of children, ending up with free vaccination and eye examination while there was also a book booth and moving pictures on health topics.

For a period of three months, nightly lectures were held in the foyer of the building on a variety of subjects appealing to the miscellaneous groups visiting the lobby during the warm summer evenings. A free school for apprentices has held an enrolment of a hundred during five nights of each week. Many free lectures and moving pictures have drawn crowds of industrial workers into the auditorium on many evenings during the year.

Instructive Lectures.

The need of the poor and illiterate in Canton is evident, but there is a need in the lives of the more educated classes which is not so evident but which is just as real, the need to catch up with the revolutionary ideas which have shaken the country and to make an evaluation of these new theories. Last year, the Association made a venture to reach those who already have some education but who need to continue further in their studies. Six of the best professors of Lingnan University each gave six lectures on their subjects for an institute of more than three hundred, who maintained an interest in the variety of subjects, ranging through history, philosophy, physics, sociology and ethics. In addition to the school for the poor, two other schools have been conducted, the day school, giving a commercial middle school course, and the night school, with its courses mainly in English. An exhibit by contemporary artists of Canton and Hongkong brought thousands to enjoy beauty as expressed by Chinese and English artists working in both the Chinese and western style.

The religious work of the Association has centred about Sunday evening Bible study classes, which have had an attendance averaging three hundred on most of the weeks of the year. The enrolment was about four hundred, and in this number were boys, students, clerks, apprentices, labourers and merchants. Of this number, one hundred and thirty decided to enter the church, and more than forty have actually been received into church membership. Last summer, ten audiences of a thousand each listened to addresses given within one week by two of the pastors of the city, and of this number more than four hundred decided to join the church. The materialistic theories of Karl Marx have made a deep impression on Chinese thought, but it is still possible to interest men and boys in the study of the Bible.

The financing of all this work has fallen entirely upon the Chinese. The budget of about eighty thousand dollars, in spite of hard times due to the unsettled conditions of recent years, was met by Chinese givers. This means that the direction of the work has been entirely in the hands of the Chinese staff of secretaries and directors. In order to get this much support from Chinese givers, it is necessary for the Association to have its roots in Chinese life, for in no other way would it be possible to secure the needed finances locally.

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DETECTIVE THRILLER!

THE BLACK PIGEON.

By Anne Austin.

CHAPTER XLV.

"Yes," Ruth agreed.
"Of course, I've got a man detailed to keep an eye on her, but I don't expect anything to come of it."

"And you still don't think Rita did it? That she only robbed the dead body?" Ruth asked, still in that mock, you're-a-big-clever-detective-and-I'm-only-a-little-girl-up?" McMann grinned. "Well—this is the clause, shorn of the fancy legal trimmings that Walter's so crazy about: In the event of his death by foul play—murder, man-slaughter or simple homicide, as the case may be—Henry P. Borden bequeathes the sum of \$5,000 to the person or persons instrumental in bringing his murderer to justice. . . . Now what do you think of that?"

What Ruth thought was temporally beyond the power of words to express, but the detective seemed content with her wide-eyed amazement.

"No, sir, I never heard of a man so obsessed with the idea that he was going to be bumped off that he took care of the reward in his will," McMann commented. Then, chuckling: "I'm beginning to like that man! I can use five grand. The wife's been deviling me to make a down payment on a house in Fairview."

The girl ruthlessly interrupted the detective's happy counting of his chicks before they were hatched: "Did the lawyer, Mr. Watters, say who it was that Mr. Borden feared would murder him?"

"I asked him, of course," McMann assured her, "but the lawyer says he named no names, just made a great point of getting that clause in exactly right. I asked him if he thought Borden had the Manning woman in mind, but he said he frankly didn't know—that Borden had told him of receiving a number of death-threat letters from suckers who'd lost their life savings in his get-rich-quick schemes, and had even put a number of these letters in his hands, for him to deal with. It seems that Watters refrained from taking any of the letters to the police, knowing that his client would have simply been sticking his head into the lion's mouth. Now that Borden's dead, Watters can freely admit that his precious client ought to have been in jail years ago."

"Just this," the detective began slowly, with dreadful significance. "I think the kid was telling about as much truth as lies. What became of your gun and who closed this airtight window?"

"I thought you had explained that, satisfactorily, to yourself at least," Ruth interrupted spiritfully, "by demonstrating that Jack could have closed it from his own window by using the windpopele."

The detective grinned. "It would have been a good trick—and maybe that's how it was done. But let's suppose that Benny did come back Saturday afternoon—a second time, I mean."

"To murder Mr. Borden?" Ruth asked scornfully.

"Oh, no! For the same reason he came back the first time—to borrow your gun for target practice. I don't believe it was gone out of your desk when he came back the first time, but that Borden bawled him out for meddling in your desk and sent him packing—just as, both Benny and Minnie have said."

"But Benny knew Borden was going to Winter Haven on the 21:15. Not knowing Borden had been killed, the kid sneaks back, and walks up the stairs as he said he did, so that he won't be seen and questioned, possibly caught with the stolen gun. He has his key. He comes in, finds the gun gone, and goes into Borden's office to see if it is there. He finds Borden dead, and the gun some distance away. No powder burns on the man's vest, so the kid, used to fire arms as he undoubtedly is, knows that Borden has not committed suicide."

"He thinks first of you. I got it out of him yesterday that he had overheard Borden making love to you and your scream. He thinks you did it, and taken the gun to protect you. Then he notices the open window and wonders if it could have been Hayward, who, he knows, has seen and overheard the love-making and scream business, too. Furthermore, Micky Moran has admitted that he told Benny, on the kid's first return, about your scene with Hayward at the elevator at 1:20, when Borden again threatened Borden's life."

"He closes the window—in case it had been Hayward who did it—Hayward whom you're in love with, and who must therefore be protected, too. With your gun accounted for, and the closing of the window, and with Rita to rob the dead body of the money that was missing, I can't see a flaw in my case against Hayward—and I'm mighty sorry, for your sake."

Ruth brushed aside his sympathy. "And you think you can force Benny to admit to being an accessory after the fact, when he was so anxious to protect me and the man I love that he would confess to murder?"

McMann shrugged. "I've simply laid all my cards on the table. I wanted you to know why it is my duty to arrest John C. Hayward for the murder of Harry Borden."

The girl went very white. There was no mirth, no assumed meekness in her eyes or voice now. She rose, and steadied her trembling body against the desk. "Mr. McMann, you've been so good—so wonderfully kind to me. Won't you please grant me one more favour? Won't you promise not to arrest Jack before five o'clock today? I can't explain now, but if you will let me leave here now, with permission to be gone not more than one

AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The following quotations as at the close of the market on Tuesday have been received from their correspondents, Messrs. Hayden, Stone and Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutations. These quotations are subject to confirmation:

	Previous	Lates	Price	Price
Anaconda Copper	99	103		
Bethlehem Steel	94	96		
Chrysler Corp. (Common)	73	72		
General Motors (Common)	70	72		
Goodrich B. F. (Common)	78	76		
Granby Consolidated Copper	64	65		
International Cement (Common)	85	85		
Liggett and Myers "B"	87	88		
Mission Pacific (Common)	82	83		
Nevada Consolidated Copper	40	48		
Packard Motor Car (Common)	138	130		
Radio Corporation of America (Common)	85	88		
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	56	57		
Standard Oil Co. of New York	40	40		
Southern Pacific	125	127		
Texas Corporation	61	63		
United States Leather "A"	39	38		
United States Steel	164	167		
Vacuum Oil	118	117		
Willys Overland	22	22		

LOCAL RADIO.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station, Z.B.W. on 350 metres.

1.45 p.m.—Weather Report.

5.30-6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese Music. (Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. The Pleasant Co., Ltd.)

7.45 p.m.—Evening Weather Report.

8 p.m.—Evening Programme of Chinese Music relayed from Messrs. The Sincere Co., Ltd.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

Hour: I promise you will not be sorry."

The girl's intense earnestness apparently touched the hard-bitten detective. "One hour? . . . All right, Miss Lester, but on condition that you do not go to the hospital and do any more vampirism on poor Benny."

"I thought you had explained that, satisfactorily, to yourself at least," Ruth interrupted spiritfully, "by demonstrating that Jack could have closed it from his own window by using the windpopele."

"I promise. And thank you with all my heart!" Ruth smiled through sudden tears.

"Where are you going? Not going to try to take that five thousand away from a poor, hard-working detective, are you?" McMann grinned.

"If I do, I'll give you half—for helping me so much!" she laughed, and ran.

It was a quarter past three when Ruth Lester left the Starbridge Building on her unexplained mission, and just four o'clock when she returned; her cheeks rose-pink again, her eyes luminous with victory. Just outside the entrance to the building she paused, and took from the pocket of her dress the four tightly folded sheets of what she had ruefully admitted to Detective Birdwell sounded "a lot like fiction." In a blank space opposite the numeral 4, she wrote in the answer to the question which she had gone out to ask. . . .

"And again it is proved—truth is stranger than fiction," she murmured exultingly, as she refolded the typed sheets and returned them to her pocket.

As an expression of personal opinion, formed on knowledge of the views of many players and authorities in the game, I believe the larger wicket, and in especial the extra inch on the height of the stumps, will not have the effect of brightening the game—supposing any such brightening is needed—for batsmen will have a greater tendency to back play for defensive purposes than is at present justified. The "bow" alteration is hotly opposed by batsmen. They claim that as they have "played" the ball there can be no leg-before-wicket offence. Here, however, logic is against them. They have played the ball, it is true, but they have made a false or maligned stroke, and if their legs had not been protecting the wicket, they would have been out.

The M.C.C. advisory have not found it practicable to lay down definite regulations for preparation of wickets; and they do no more than "deprecate" the use of liquid manure in the preparatory operation. This nauseous concoction has the effect of making pitches as durable as lead and just as non-resilient. The fast bowler can get no life from the pitch in dry weather, and after rain the slow bowler finds that it is a greasy and not a sticky wicket that he has to bowl on. The "doped" wicket is at the bottom of more of the complaints about excessive scoring than anything else. It can be eliminated if County Committees will do something more than deprecate the use of this liquid by prohibiting its use by their groundsmen—and above all

him from the charge of incompetence if a match fail to last through three days.

The Opposition.

There is a great danger that legislation intended for the cure of supposed evils in county and other first-class matches may lead to serious disturbance of the solidarity of the M.C.C. The cricket conference held in London two or three months ago, at which delegates from clubs all over the country attended specially to discuss the proposed alterations in the rules of the game, adopted nem.

com. a resolution strongly opposing not only any change in the rules of the game but "any alteration in the implements of the game."

It was contended in the discussion on the general subject of reform that, as cricket was "for the majority and not merely for the expert," the game should not be altered to spoil it for "the less skilled majority, including first-class clubs, minor counties, universities, and the best college players."

It may, of course, happen that a year's experience of the effect of the changes now sanctioned for county cricket will show that the game at large will benefit, in which case it is reasonable to assume that club cricket would be brought into line with that of higher status. The M.C.C., however, are not likely to make a false step, and take a course that would be detrimental to unity in the game, or calculated to undermine their own authority and prestige.

NEW CRICKET RULES.

WHAT THE CHANGES MEAN.

The talking stage of cricket reform has at last been passed, and during the present season there will be a genuine attempt to bring the ball and the bat on a more equitable level than in recent seasons they are believed to have stood. The central idea of the reformers is to help the bowler, and by reducing individual and collective scores make the game brighter and drawn matches less frequent. The Advisory County Cricket Committee, at a recent meeting at Lord's, approved two important recommendations of their sub-committee. The wicket is to be an inch wider and an inch higher, and the striker may be given out l.b.w. even though the ball has first been touched by the bat or the hand. Another decision is to limit the "rolling" of the wicket before play begins and between the innings to seven minutes instead of ten as at present. Minor recommendations to alter the new ball rule to 150 instead of 300 runs and of restricting the boundaries have been turned down.

It is important to note that the changes sanctioned are to be experiments for the current year only, and are to be restricted to all inter-county matches. They have been sanctioned in that sense by the Committee of the M.C.C., at least if that has not been formally done, it was understood that what the Advisory Committee recommend would be approved. All matches outside the county engagements will be played with the rules and implements of the game as they now stand. There will thus be the curious spectacle of players taking part in matches with the South Africans, the Universities, and other non-county fixtures under one set of rules, and in inter-county games under another. Bowlers one day may have a large wicket to attack and batsmen the like to defend, and the next be switched back to the vision of stumps of lesser proportions. One day the umpire will rule "Not out, he played it," the next the striker will play on to his leg or foot and retire l.b.w. In the statistics of batting and bowling there must necessarily be a certain falseness of values unless the figures are kept separate, and this is unthinkable. Confusion is inevitable, but it will have to be excused for one season at least, in order that the attempt to discover the merit or otherwise of the changes, may be given a fair trial.

To-day's Press prints reports of a religious struggle in various forms in many parts of the country. The Appellate Division of the Russian Supreme Court has upheld the sentences of terms of imprisonment, varying from two to six years, which the lower court imposed. In Tumba, a village in the Spanski district of the Tartar Republic, because a priest headed a procession of the Cross a mob of villagers, mostly women, attacked the local school rendering-room, which formerly belonged to the priest, demolished the furniture, and tore down the pictures and posters. From Samarkand it is reported that all these closings corresponded with the desires of the local workers.

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	Hongkong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	June 22
June 5	June 8	June 11	June 15	June 22	
June 26	June 29	July 2	July 4	July 13	
July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 27	
July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	Aug. 8	Aug. 17	
Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 9	
Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21	
Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12	
Oct. 8	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 26	
Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 16	
Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30	
Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	
Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Jan. 4	
Jan. 16	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Feb. 1	

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G. METZINGER ... 2nd July.

ANDEE LEBON ... 16th July.

PORTHOIS ... 30th July.

CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.

ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.

D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.

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BONE-STORING.

OBJECTIONS TO OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

A motion that no offensive trade licences for bone-storing should be granted in respect of premises which were not solely used for the purpose of that trade, was proposed by the Medical Officer of Health at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday.

Dr. H. A. Fawcett proposed "That, in the opinion of the Board, no Offensive Trade Licences for bone-storing should, in future, be which are not solely used for the purpose of that trade; and that early action should be taken to cause the removal, from tenement houses, of existing establishments so licensed."

The M. O. H. pointed out that the motion was the result of complaints received from residents of the mainland and remarked that his report on the premises had been circulated to members of the board.

The Hon. Mr. Braga seconded and in doing so said that the complaints were received from a number of tenants of houses, he thought, in Reclamation Street where the bone-storing was a nuisance.

REGULAR INSPECTION.

The speaker said that the point he desired to make was if it had not been for the fact that the tenants had reported the existence of the nuisance it would never have reached the notice of the Board and it was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Mr. Braga suggested that all premises licensed for offensive trades should be regularly and periodically inspected by the officers of the Board. If the premises in question had been inspected they would never have been in the state complained of.

Mr. Braga asked that instructions for inspection be issued and that members of the Board be circulated with reports of the results of such inspections.

The chairman replied that regular inspections of premises licensed for offensive trades were carried out by the inspector of the district, one of whose duties was to make these inspections. The chairman pointed out that the fact that conditions were not reported until complaints were received from tenants was because it was not easy to tell the people concerned when the premises were offensive. He pointed out that it was only a matter of degree of offensiveness.

In the present case he remarked that the premises were and still are in a very bad condition. He would, however, like to disillusion Mr. Braga and other members of the Board. All these offensive trade premises were regularly inspected.

In reply to the suggestion from Mr. Braga that members be circulated with reports of these inspections, the chairman said that if the Board wished to see all these reports they would not have time for anything else. There would be hundreds of papers to be circulated. The chairman mentioned that the reports from the inspectors went to him in the form of a diary from the officer concerned.

The motion was carried.

KOWLOON TONG MARKET.

The plan for the proposed market at Kowloon Tong was to have been

SMALL-POX FIGURES.

LOWEST WEEKLY RETURN SINCE NOVEMBER.

There are fewer cases in the Medical Officer of Health's weekly report than in any return since the epidemic started. The period covers seven days ended on Saturday, during which only five Chinese cases were reported, three from Victoria, and two from Kowloon. There were four deaths from the disease.

Yesterday's return contained three further Chinese cases.

The following table gives the weekly return since November 3:

Week Ending	Cases	Deaths
November 3	6	0
November 10	22	6
November 17	31	9
November 24	17	8
December 1	33	25
December 8	61	16
December 15	91	29
December 22	81	22
December 29	70	38
January 5	80	48
January 12	85	44
January 19	91	83
January 26	67	53
February 2	80	59
February 9	47	61
February 16	54	69
February 23	51	34
March 2	37	42
March 9	26	51
March 16	31	47
March 23	22	29
March 30	13	10
April 6	21	39
April 13	16	36
April 20	11	15
April 27	5	7
May 4	8	6
May 11	10	8
May 18	5	4
May 25	1,253	970

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

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Atsutsu Maru Saturday, 15th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Tango Maru Wednesday, 26th June.

Aki Maru Wednesday, 24th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Ponang & Colombo.

Sado Maru Tuesday, 11th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

Ginyo Maru Thursday, 30th May.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore.

Capetown & Ports.

Wakasa Maru Friday, 7th June.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Asuka Maru Friday, 31st May.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

Dakar Maru Monday, 10th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Ponang & Rangoon.

Akita Maru Friday, 31st May.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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KENT IN COLLISION.

SMALL CHINESE BOAT SUNK
AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 23.

When H.M.S. Kent was proceeding downstream yesterday morning on her way to Nanking she struck a small Chinese boat cutting it in two and precipitating the two members of the crew into the water but without any fatalities. The collision occurred just about opposite the Soochow Creek at which the cruiser was rounding Pootung Point.

Immediately the accident happened, the engines of the vessel were reversed and she was brought almost to a dead stop while two life boats were promptly lowered fully manned by British sailors. There were only two Chinese on the small craft and these were dragged out of the water whilst the damaged Chinese vessel was taken in tow by launches which quickly rushed to the spot following the accident. H.M.S. Kent was not seriously delayed by the collision, and after it was ascertained that all persons on the vessel had been saved she continued her voyage to Nanking.

The accident happened at about 11.45, the British cruiser having left the British naval buoy opposite the Shanghai Club shortly after 11.30 a.m. on her way to Nanking with Admiral Wastell, Commander of the China Squadron, on board. The vessel was sailing in the water opposite the Bund with the ship's band playing and had reached a point just about where the waters of the Soochow Creek enter the Whangpoo when a small native cargo boat attempted to cross in front of her bows from the Pootung side. The cruiser struck the small vessel cutting it in half and throwing the two Chinese into the water.

The order for full speed astern was given and the war vessel came almost to a dead stop whilst the order for lowering the lifeboats was given. Other launches, including two from the River Police Hulk, hurried to the spot and after taking charge of the two half-drowned Chinese took the damaged vessel in tow.

H.M.S. Kent then continued her voyage to Nanking where she will wait until there is sufficient water in the river to enable her to proceed to Hankow.

INTERESTING ARRIVAL

VESSEL'S FIRST VISIT UNDER
NEW NAME.

An interesting vessel which figured in yesterday's Harbour Office Reports was the Norwegian vessel A. W. Brekke, which arrived from Chinwangtung on Monday with 2,985 tons of coal for Hongkong. She is under the command of Capt. O. Hamre, and although she has been here once about a year ago under another name, this is her first visit to the port under her present one.

She is owned by Sejurd Brekke and Co., for whom Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are the local agents. She is a steel screw steamer of 2,471 gross tonnage and 1,443 net tonnage and was built in 1920 by the N. V. Machinefabriek Schipvan P. Smit, Jr. of Rotterdam as the ss. Elida Clausen. Registered at the ss. Elida Clausen. Registered at Bergen under the Norwegian flag, her dimensions are length 237 feet, breadth 45.2 feet and depth 20.8 feet. She was engined by the builders and is capable of developing 301 N.H.P.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

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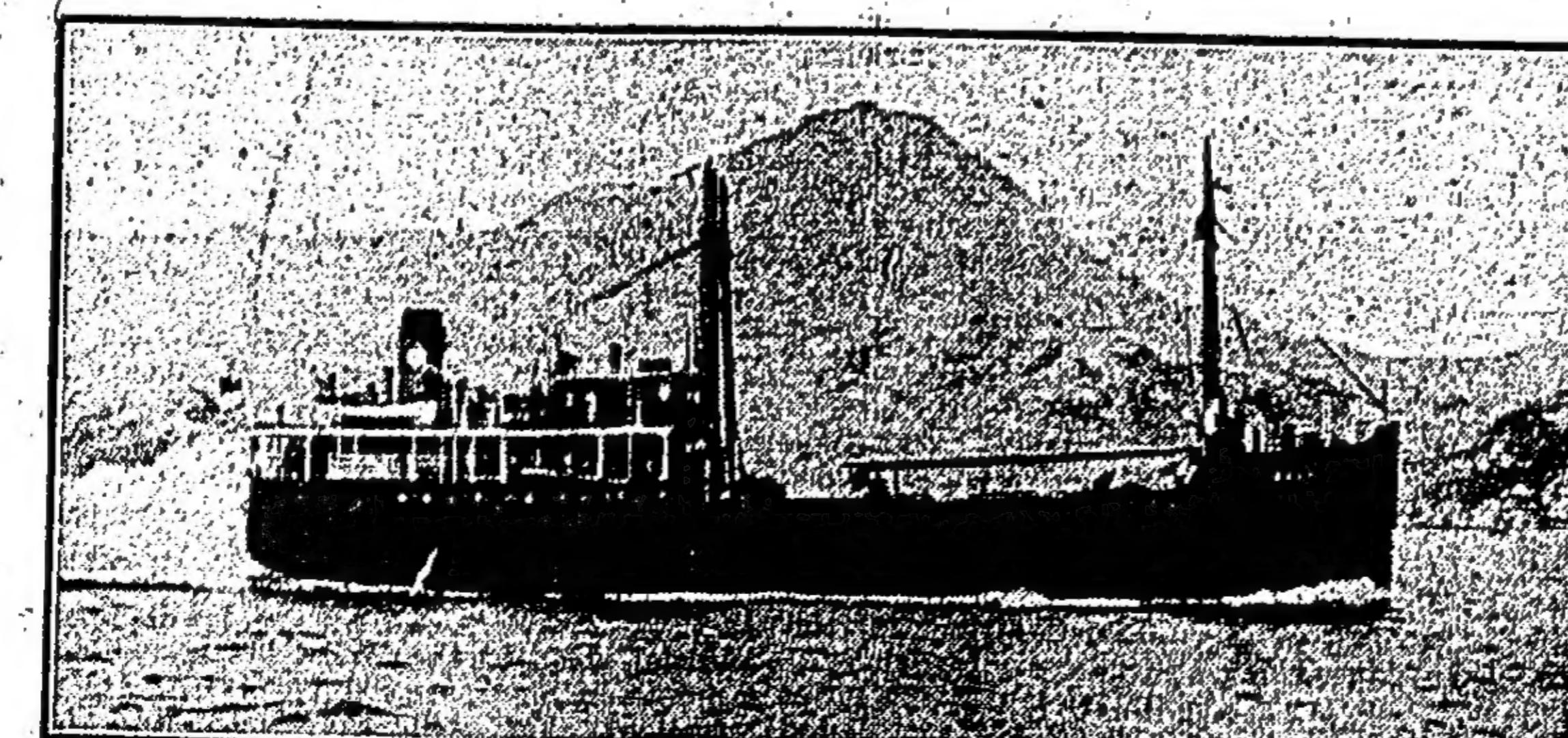
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DELTA	8,097	8th June	Marseilles, L'don & Hull
JAYPORE	5,318	15th June	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
RAJPUTANA	16,563	22nd June	Bombay, M'les & L'don
PERIM	7,644	29th June	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
KASHGAR	9,005	6th July	Marseilles, London & Hull
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Hongkong, 27th May, 1929.

IRAK AGREEMENT.

AMERICAN INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

Washington, May 23.

Negotiations have been concluded
for a tripartite agreement,
which will shortly be signed in
London, between the United
States, Britain and Irak, under
which the sovereignty of Irak is
recognised and American interests
are protected.

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WOMAN'S PLACE IN PARLIAMENT.

VIEWS OF A VETERAN MEMBER.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, M.P. for the English Universities, who is nearly eighty-eight, will not stand again, on account of his health.

He was recently asked his opinion of the House of Commons, and particularly of the part women play. "The ones we have at present," he said, "are splendid, and, although they do not actually sway the House, they certainly can hold their own influence and can hold the platform with any man."

"I only hope that the new women coming in will be of the same high standard."

"As regards the wisdom of allowing women of twenty-one to have the vote, I am rather of two opinions. I personally would like to see the ages of both men and women raised to twenty-five before allowing them to vote. I think the

sensation this new vote has caused is really comic, in some respects, creating a sort of political measles among the new voters. But this is quite healthy and wholesome, and will simmer in due course."

In many ways I think the modern girl of to-day is brilliant. She not only has charm and vitality, but is really brainy, with a tremendous grip of things. Of course, she goes in for a good time too, but she needs to balance up things."

"But in spite of her brains, I cannot somehow ever imagine a woman Prime Minister. There is something lacking in her which a man leader has. It is, perhaps, what I call 'mental tact.' She is too interfering, and unable to take things as they come without a lot of fuss and a man will. If a man has to climb down and take second place, well, he just does so, and does not mind, but a woman does not seem able to do this. It is rather obstinate interference which I rather dread."

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FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria
Hongkong.**BOUNDING BUDGET AT GENEVA.****INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE PROPOSALS.****TO AVOID DISCUSSION.**

Geneva, May 28. Recent British criticisms of the rapidly rising expenditure permitted, by the International Labour Office formed the principal subject of discussion to-day at a meeting of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

The Governing Body sought to find a means of obviating a discussion of the annual budget of the International Labour Office by the Committee of the Assembly of the League, and after some discussion, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee (India), High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, submitted a plan whereby a financial settlement for a period of five years might be concluded with the Assembly.

Sir Atul Chatterjee explained that the basis of his plan would be the fixing of a standard figure of expenditure by the International Labour Office.

A progressive increase would be allowed in the succeeding years, while savings in the expenditure of the Office for any year should not revert to the League, but should be carried forward to the following year.

The matter is being referred to the Financial Committee.—Reuter.

SURGEON FOUND SHOT IN CAIRO.**TRAGIC END OF DISTINGUISHED CAREER.**

Cairo, April 26. The sudden death this morning of Dr. Frank Cole Madden, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has caused a serious loss to the British community and the Egyptian Government.

Dr. Madden was found dead at his residence in Gezira at 5 o'clock this morning with a revolver in his hand. It is understood that he had been suffering for some time from nervous depression and was greatly worried by criticism of himself and his work from quarters which normally ought to be ignored.

For many years Dr. Madden carried on a large private practice in Cairo, being always popular among English and Egyptians alike. Under Lord Allenby he was honorary medical adviser to the Residency and for many years held the post of Professor of Surgery at the Royal School of Medicine, Cairo, and Consulting Surgeon at Kasr el Aini Hospital.

A RECENT HONOUR.

Last year he was created Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the Egyptian University, in which capacity he played a leading part at the International Congress on Tropical Medicine and the Centenary of Medicine in Cairo last December.

Dr. Madden received the O.R.E. for medical work in the War and was awarded the C.M.G. in the last Honours List. The deepest sympathy is expressed here for his family, who are now in England.

YOUNG GERMAN FOUND DEAD.**BELIEVED SUICIDE IN SHANGHAI.**

Shanghai, May 23. Herbert Vanson, young German employee of the Kentucky and Virginia Leaf Tobacco Company, early yesterday morning was found dead in his room at 420 Yu Yuen Road. The throat of the young man and an artery in the left wrist had been cut with a razor. In the room police found a bloodstained razor.

Mr. Vanson, who was about 29 years of age, arrived here early in May, coming from America; where he had been for more than a year. It is believed that he took his own life because of family troubles. The young man's people live in Germany and it is known that Mr. Vanson recently received a letter from his parents, which is believed to have caused him much worry.

The youth was found dead in the bathroom of the house where he resided, by Mr. Rautenberg, Manager of the tobacco company where he was employed.

Colonel Mounfort, of Pont-street, London, W., died recently on his annual visit to his Irish estate at Clyne, Co. Cork, at the age of 70.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT AUTEUIL.**MISS BENNETT & COCHET WIN MIXED DOUBLES.****THE SINGLES TITLES.**

Paris, May 28. H. Cochet (France) and Miss Eileen Bennett (Great Britain) won the Mixed Doubles Championship at the French Hardcourt tournament at Auteuil to-day, after a great contest with F.T. Hunter and Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.) Cochet and Miss Bennett were the holders of the championship, and they retained the honour by a magnificent exhibition.

Hunter and Miss Wills were outplayed to a remarkable extent at certain stages of the match, which was over in straight sets, Miss Bennett and her partner winning by 6-3, 6-2.

The Singles Championships, in which greatest interest is being taken, made some progress to-day. There was one big surprise, H. W. "Bunny" Austin (Britain) being defeated by a Hungarian player.

The principal results were: Men's Singles: Third Round: W.T. Tilden (U.S.) beat Duplatix (France) 6-3, 6-4, 6-0; Wilbur Coen (U.S.) beat A. J. Collins (Britain) 2-6, 8-6, 6-2, 6-0; De Kehrling (Hungary) defeated H.W. Austin (Britain) by 4-6, 6-1, 6-6, 6-2, 7-5; Gregory (Britain) beat Aeschliman (Switzerland) 4-6, 6-0, 6-0, 7-5.

Women's Singles: Second Round: Mademoiselle Berthe (France) beat Miss Edith Cross (U.S.) 6-3, 19-8; Mrs. Watson (Britain) beat Miss Morrill (U.S.) 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Bouman, the Dutch champion, is indisposed and scratched.—Reuter.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

(Continued from Page 1)

she came to a head it has been alleged by Nanking that Feng is receiving support from the Soviet. It is thought that the only basis for the allegation is Nanking's inability to understand where Feng can derive sufficient income to seek war unless it is from Russia.

While the reports of the defection of Han Fu-chu are accepted only with reserve in well-informed circles, it would seem that the strength of the "rumour" and the period of its persistency, gives it some foundation in fact.

It is now stated in Nanking of official circles that the war between Nanking and the Kuomintang may not take place, that Feng is seriously considering a retirement from the field.

FENG TO RETIRE.

Further Nanking reports of the alleged revolt of Feng's troops at Chengchow suggest that a military conference was held on Monday at Tungkuwan by Feng Yu-hsiang and his subordinates when it was decided that as General Han Fu-chu had revolted, it was useless to go to war with Nanking. In consequence, it is stated, Marshal Feng has decided to depart for Russia by way of Kansu Province.

A proclamation to the people of China explaining reason's for his retirement from political and military affairs in China is in the course of preparation by Feng Yu-hsiang, says the Nanking report.

YEN HSIL-SHAN ALSO?

It is also stated that Marshal Yen Hsili-shan has wired to Tungkuwan requesting Feng Yu-hsiang to come to Shansi to discuss means by which both will go abroad.

The report of the alleged retirement of Feng Yu-hsiang has caused a mild sensation and it is said by observers of the China situation that, presuming the allegations to be true, Chiang Kai-shek will have a clear field, and the day is nearing when the orders of Nanking will hold good in all provinces and not in a few as is the case now.

Another report says that Feng Yu-hsiang will shortly order the Kuomintang troops to retreat into districts west of Tungkuwan and to hold Kansu and Shensi.

APPEALS FROM NANKING.

The Chairman of the Nanking Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Control and Examination Councils have each despatched a telegram to Feng Yu-hsiang urging him to resign and put the tranquillity and unification of the country before his personal political interests.

MR. G. P. DASWANI.

Mr. G. P. Daswani, the managing partner of Messrs. Lalchand and Gaganlal, has been elected president of the Sindhi Merchants Club of Hongkong for the ensuing year.

AMAZING SWINDLE ON WOMAN.**"GOOD SAMARITAN" PROVES TO BE ROGUE.****TRICKED OUT OF \$77.**

A most amazing case of "double crossing" is now occupying the attention of the Hongkong police and two bailiffs of the Supreme Court.

It appears that a Chinese woman owed \$22 rent and the bailiffs called to see her. She disbelieved that the men were bailiffs and preferred to pay the money to a Chinese living on another floor in the same house. This man took \$27 and then later told the woman that the police had arrested him and he required \$50 bail. The money and the man have disappeared, and the two bailiffs are "adr. in."

Telling her story to the police at Central Station, Li Oi-chai stated that she lives at 28, Kam Wah Street, and at 10.30 a.m. on Monday two Chinese came to her house and said they were bailiffs of the Supreme Court. On being asked whether it was not a fact that she owed \$22 for rent, she admitted that such was the case.

Thereupon, she stated, the two bailiffs told her that rent and fees amounted to \$27 and unless she could procure that amount of money, they were sorry but they would have to seize her belongings.

CHARY OF BAILIFFS.

Scared at the thought of losing her belongings, the woman was able to raise a loan, but was chary of giving the money to the two bailiffs. She did not trust them. Rather would she give the money to a neighbour named Lam Ping and let him deal with the matter.

Lam Ping agreed and the woman told him to go to Central Police Station and there get a receipt for the money, for she did not think the two bailiffs were really trustworthy. Lam Ping, she says, took the money to the Police Station, accompanied by the two bailiffs.

"LEAVE IT TO ME."

She wanted to go along as well, but Lam Ping said to her: "This is not a woman's business. You will only make a mess of it. Leave it to me."

She did. At 4 p.m., the two bailiffs returned to the woman and told her that Lam Ping was being interrogated by the police, and that he had been detained pending bail of \$50.

And then, half an hour later, Lam Ping himself turned up at the woman's house, and showed her a paper which he said was a provisional release from custody by the police in order that he might find bail.

BANGLES PAWNED.

Explaining to the woman the great trouble that he had been put to on account of his Good Samaritan's efforts, he suggested to her that she pawn her bangles and bail him out of Central Station. To this the woman agreed, but her odds and ends of jewellery fetched only \$40. Still imposing utter trust in Lam Ping, she then borrowed a further \$10 from a friend of hers and gave Lam Ping \$50.

The woman is now negotiating with the bailiffs, and the police are looking for Lam Ping.

COULDN'T PAY FOR HIS TEA.**"OLD FOOL" WHO STOLE PLATE.**

"I am an old fool," pleaded a elderly Chinese when charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with larceny of a plate from a tea house in Reclamation Street. The defendant said he had gone to the place in question to have tea but had forgotten that he had previously spent two cents and was therefore short of money to pay for his meal.

His Worship asked how he intended to pay for his meal by stealing a plate.

Defendant replied that he was an old fool and did not know.

Inspector Stinson said that there had been complaints from the restaurant of the loss of crockery and a special watch was kept by the fokals. The defendant, after having finished a plate of cakes, put the plate into his pocket. He apparently intended to tender the plate as part payment.

His Worship fined the defendant \$5 or eight days' hard labour in default.

Sub-Lieut. A. D. Lenox-Congham has been appointed to H.M.S. Suffolk and Lt. Engr. S. S. Wynne to H.M.S. Marazon.

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